

THE GREENCASTLE DEMOCRAT.

They all Say It Prints the News.

VOL. 1 GREENCASTLE, IND. SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1892.

KEEP COOL

And don't get mad about it. We are selling our light weight goods at such marvelous low prices, that the slimmest purse can buy. Our latest style suits in all the popular shades have also been sacrificed. Bargains in straw goods, underwear, etc., as never before given to the people of Putnam county will be found at

THE BELL CLOTHING STORE,
SOUTH SIDE SQUARE.
ALSPAUGH & CO.

Matthews and Matson at Cloverdale.

Notwithstanding the busy season and the pressing nature of the work now in hand by the farmers, a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the commodious town hall at Cloverdale, last Saturday, to hear Claude Matthews and Col. Matson. At the hour appointed Mr. Matthews was introduced by County Chairman W. B. Vestal, and spoke for one hour.

He expressed pleasure in visiting, for the first time, the prosperous village of Cloverdale and his surprise at finding so many present at a time when farmers are so busy. He discussed the tariff question at length in a calm, plain and sensible manner; showed how it protected capital and not labor and impressed the fact that the McKinley law had no line, section or provision for the protection of an American laborer. He exposed the reciprocity fraud and said the democratic party, when it obtained the power, would go into reciprocity on a grand scale, and open the markets of the world to the products of the American farm and of American labor.

The speaker referred to the history of the democratic party in Indiana, and said that it was the author of the best provisions of its constitution and laws; that it created our excellent common school system, had destroyed the gigantic school book monopoly and gave cheap school books to the people, and had purified the elections by enacting the Australian system. He concluded with an eloquent peroration, in which he showed that the democratic party is the only one entitled to be called a people's party, that it would not down, but would live to oppose class legislation and defend and protect the rights of the masses, the bulwark of freedom, as long as our country exists.

Col. Matson had but thirty minutes and after stating that he could not enter into a general discussion of political issues proceeded in his most happy style to give reason after reason why a democrat has just cause to love his party and why none should desert it now when it has presented for president the emphatic choice of the people in opposition to the wishes of the politicians; and when it is on the eve of obtaining one of the grandest victories in its history and for the first time in thirty years obtaining the power of making a national law. The speeches were well received and elicited bursts of hearty applause.

The democratic candidate for Governor, by his plain and unassuming manners, and earnest and dignified bearing, made a fine impression upon the many citizens who had for the first time an opportunity of taking him by the hand, at Cloverdale Saturday.

SOUTH END.

J. Sudranski was at Cincinnati this week buying goods.

Mr. and Mrs. Brophy, of Terre Haute, visited the family of James Downs Sunday.

Henry Hillis has been confined to his bed with inflammatory rheumatism but is now some better.

Rod Breaker Foundry is organizing another fishing excursion. Bob Barnett has gone into the live stock business and swears he'll be a cattle king yet or "bust."

They were "blasting" schooners" when an irate wife appeared on the scene. She requested one of the stevedores to quit his job and return to their home with her. He said he meant to stick to his work until he was unloaded every vessel in port. At this remark she nabbed him by his whiskers. He saw her ante and called her with a slap in the face. All is now lovely once again.

Frank Bandy met with an interesting incident while traveling through the country five or six miles south of town last week, and is willing to furnish the facts to any inquiring naturalist. During a short stop at a farm house the family and himself were startled by a tremendous cackling in the barn-yard, the noise indicating that the fowls were holding some kind of a convention. Investigation revealed a novel origin for the uproar. An immense green frog, about eight inches long, had swallowed a tiny little chick by the head and had already half swallowed it. The old fowls had attacked the green monster in a body and the noise made while they pecked at his distended hide brought the rescuers to the scene. Mr. Frog's hands were sizzling in the frying pan in a short time. The chicken was dead when released from the maw of the animal. Turtles, pike and large frogs will occasionally gobble young goslings and pull them beneath the surface of the water, but this is the first known instance of a frog seizing a fowl on dry land.

Will Lecture no More.

Mrs. Emeline Cash, well known in Putnam and Owen counties, died at the Putnam county asylum, Tuesday night, of erysipelas.

THE FOUNDER OF CATARACT

An Aged Man Who Has Accomplished Much Good and No Harm—He Must Soon Go But His Works Will Live After Him.

Frequently there may be seen on the streets of this city, a gentleman slightly bowed with age, with a smooth skin, clear blue eyes, and hair and whiskers as white as elder-down. His memory is clear and his hearing good; and yet, he has an active, useful life, now measuring nearly seven-eighths of a century.

Theodore Cole Jennings was born in Sullivan county, Tennessee, on the 24th day of June, 1804. In the year 1815, he removed with his parents to Jefferson county, Kentucky, and there grew up to manhood. He was educated in the common schools, and early in life engaged in boating on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. As a steamboatman he served in the several capacities of engineer, pilot and master, and like all the river men of an early day on these famous rivers, met with many thrilling experiences.

Tiring at length of the roaming life of a bachelor, he courted and won the hand of a fair Kentucky belle, Miss Emily A. Yager. They were married July 10th, 1834, and lived happily together until the year 1880, during which his faithful companion sought a better country and left him to complete the journey alone. The fruit of this marriage was eight children, two sons and six daughters, all of whom are highly respected men and women. Two daughters, Mrs. Curtis and Mrs. Jeff Williams, reside in the city and vicinity. In 1842 Mr. Jennings with his family removed to the upper falls of the river (Mill creek), in Owen county, Indiana, for the purpose of utilizing the excellent water power there for the erection of mills. At that time the "Falls" was surrounded by a dense forest, extending up the river to Millgrove, three miles north towards Cloverdale and indefinitely in other directions. Mr. Jennings constructed roads at great expense and began his improvements by building a saw mill. This was followed by the erection of the best flouring mill in all the country. A carding, spinning and woolen factory and shingle machine were in time added. The erection of these mills and factories gave a great impetus to improvements in that, then, benighted region, and proved a lasting blessing to the surrounding country. The mills were patronized by the people of a large area of country. Thousands of grists of corn and wheat were borne to them on the backs of horses, and as many as fifty wagons might be seen there at a time, some of them from a distance of thirty or more miles, all waiting to have grinding done. Much flour was barreled and transported in wagons over the long rough and hilly road to Louisville.



THEODORE COLE JENNINGS.

Mr. Jennings sold out his entire Cataract property in 1863, and purchased a large tract of land in Clay township in Owen county and lived there until 1880, when he moved to Bloomington to educate some of his younger children. About this time he made an extended visit to England to look after a large inheritance supposed to be due him with many others. The effort was fruitless and the estate lingers in the labyrinth of an English court of chancery, and there it is likely to remain as long as did Dickens' celebrated case of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce. In 1878 he moved to Greencastle where he has since made his home. He is, and has ever been, a democrat in politics. He was a staunch friend of Andrew Jackson and heard the grizzly general make a speech in New Orleans in 1827, on the spot where he had so gallantly fought the British invaders twelve years before. It is not strange that he should revere the memory of old Hickory. Mr. Jennings' elder brother, William, when about eighteen years old, was one of Jackson's soldiers on the campaign against the Creek Indians. While on the march he took the measles and after starting from camp one morning became so sick that he had to fall out of rank, and lay down by the roadside. The general passing saw him, dismounted, and standing over him said, "What is the matter with you lad?" The sick boy told him his condition and said he was so sick he could go no further. The general fastened the boy's knapsack to his saddle, gently raised him up and aided him to mount his own horse and led it all day, sometimes fording streams in which the water reached the middle of his body. William survived the terrible campaign and returned to over afterwards sing the praises of his kind-hearted general.

The subject of our sketch was kind and generally liberal with his opinions, and was not at all bigoted. He resided in the Indiana wilderness; has lived a strictly moral and upright life, and has been of much use to his fellow men. Such a career is not in vain and the good that it has accomplished will live and grow, long after the body of our unassuming, un-blood-stained hero, has returned to the dust from which it came.

The Greencastle Saloon.

At Leont street M. E. church Rev. A. Hurlstone will preach next Sunday morning on "The Programme of Life," also on Sunday night will deliver the first of a series of addresses on social christianity. Subject for next Sunday night—"The Saloon: The Curse of Greencastle." Sabbath school at 2 o'clock; class meetings at 9:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; meeting of young people in Epworth League at half past six.

A BLOODY SHOOTING.

Thomas O. Ruark Dangerously Wounded by Marshal Starr.

An Eighteen Year Old Boy Flees From a Gun in the Hands of an Enraged Officer and is Shot Through and Through.

A most deplorable, sensational and bloody shooting occurred in Greencastle last Saturday night. A number of boys and young men from the country had remained in the city until the saloons were closed, and shortly before the shooting were in a group near Stack's saloon at the northeast corner of the square. City Marshal, Wm. E. Starr, approached them and told them to go home, threatening to arrest them if they did not immediately obey his order. The crowd broke up and scattered, a part going south along the fence on the east side of the court house yard. Starr crossed to the east side of the square, and when about opposite Decker's barber shop, was stricken on the head with a rock thrown by some one. The blow knocked the Marshal's hat off; he stooped and picked it up, and seemingly, greatly enraged, went back to the front of Cawley's saloon and asked for a revolver. The weapon was promptly furnished by Ed Callender, Mr. Cawley's bar tender, who went into the saloon to get it. Starr then followed the party which had gone south along the fence and coming up to it near the east gate of the court house yard, ordered all of them to throw up their hands. Some words were passed between them when Thomas O. Ruark, a lad eighteen years of age, who was one of the party, started to run, passing through the gate at the court house yard. Starr followed and after once crying "stop," began to shoot at him and continued until he had discharged his pistol four or five times, the second shot inflicting a terrible wound. The boy ran.

Like a Stricken Deer.

To the south end of the court house, passed through the corridor, struck a tree near the north end of the building and fell down, crawling a short distance on his hands and knees, arose and continued his flight around the west side of the house, and halted between the water closet and the screen which surrounds it. Here the Marshal came up to him, and as he brought him out, was met by Deputy Sheriff, Homer Foster, and the two supported Ruark to the jail and put him into the hall where there were several other prisoners. Ruark could not or would not say anything on the way to the jail, but continually moaned. After the Marshal had made two trips to the square, returning each time with a prisoner, Deputy Foster, alarmed by the groans of young Ruark, insisted that the Marshal should ascertain what ailed him. The Marshal went into the hall while the deputy watched the door, looked at the boy, then lying on a cot in the cell, asked him what was the matter, and getting no reply said, "G-d-d-n you, you are not hurt as bad as I am," and left. The other prisoners placed a mattress near the window and put the injured one on it. It was fully half an hour afterwards when his condition caused them to recall deputy Foster by loud cries for help. The deputy hastily aroused Sheriff Vestal, who, as soon as he ascertained that Ruark was wounded, sent for Dr. Leatherman, and removed him to Joe Stewart's Putnam House. Early Sunday morning Drs. Leatherman and G. C. Smythe carefully diagnosed the wound and ascertained that the ball entered the left side below the tenth rib, ranged upwards through the right lung and lodged in the right pectoral muscle, near the nipple, from whence it was cut out. The size of the ball is supposed to be .37 by the physicians, Mr. Callender, on being applied to by the reporter, declined to give the calibre of the weapon furnished by him to the Marshal. Young Ruark bled profusely internally, and has been in a most precarious condition ever since receiving the injury, and several times has been thought to be dying. In addition to the gun shot wound there was inflicted upon him a severe contused injury between the shoulders, two wounds on the back of the head, a bruise on one thigh, and he has also complained of a severe soreness in the abdomen.

Ruark's Statement.

He was visited by a DEMOCRAT reporter Sunday afternoon. He is a fine looking boy with a good honest face. In reply to questions of the reporter he said: "I was in Greencastle Saturday night; there were several with me; Starr came up and said he would arrest us, I told him I had done nothing. He drew a revolver on me, and I started to run and he shot at me, the first shot missed and the second one hit me in the back. I fell on my face and hands. When Starr came up to me he kicked me on the breast. I don't know what they did to me afterwards. There are two cuts on my head and a sore place on my bowels. I did not strike Starr with a rock, or throw a rock or anything at him."

Marshal Starr's injury is a slight cut but very severe bruise on his head. He has been confined to his bed since Saturday and is under constant surgical treatment. His injury though serious, is not thought to be dangerous at all. A reporter called upon him, Thursday, and was kindly and politely received at his pleasant home on Seminary street. Mr. Starr was found resting quietly in bed. He said he was suffering pain in his head; inquired after the condition of young Ruark but declined to make any statement whatever, at present, as to matters connected with the shooting Saturday night, but said that he, probably, would do so next week. On Sunday an affidavit, charging the Marshal with assault and battery with intent to commit murder, was filed with Judge Ashler, a warrant issued and served by officer Jas. Stone, and bond taken for the defendant's appearance on the following day. At the time appointed, Mr. Starr being unable to attend, the cause was continued until August 9 and a new bond taken in the sum of \$10,000. Col. C. C. Matson has been employed to assist in the prosecution of the charge and Matthias & Hays, P. O. Collier and J. P. Allee have been retained for the defendant. The striking of Marshal Starr with a rock was unprovoked and an offense which should be severely punished, but human life is too sacred to be imperiled by deadly firearms in the hands of enraged officers. This case should be thoroughly investigated by the courts, without fear, favor or prejudice, and justice administered let the cleaver fall where it may.

Best Country Produce

Bought and Sold at the

People's Grocery!

Slashing Prices on Staple and Fancy Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Etc., Etc.

BROADSTREET & HURST,
Cor. E. Washington and Water Streets.

M^cCORMICK Mowers and Binders.

The season is at hand when the prospective purchaser of a binder will reach a decision as to what machine he will buy. Various manufacturers have flooded him with advertising circulars, cards, and pretty pictures. If his attention has been directed to ten different makes of harvesting machines, the bewildered grain-grower is confronted with the subtle paradox of ten separate and distinct binders, each of which is the "Best in the World." "The strong man may lie," says the old Indian proverb, "the weak man must," and this trite commentary on human nature affords a clue for a solution of the riddle. Take nobody's word, but come in and see for yourself.

H. S. RENICK & CO.,
GREENCASTLE, IND.

Clearance Sale of Summer Goods!

NOTE OUR PRICES:

Faille Silk,	former price, \$100 & \$1.25, now	75c
China Silk,	" " " " " "	75, " 47c
Henrietta, blk. & col.	" " " " " "	1.00, " 68c
Henrietta, " " " " " "	" " " " " "	60, " 42c
Henrietta, " " " " " "	" " " " " "	50, " 35c
Wool Challie,	" " " " " "	65, " 47c
Half Wool Challie,	" " " " " "	25, " 17c

All our White goods at strictly east.

A few pieces plaid and stripe Namsooks at 4½c. a good quality quilt lining, a full yard wide, 4c. a splendid smooth muslin, good weight, five cents; a good round thread shirting, fast colors, 4 1-2c. We positively will not be undersold on anything. We carry, and have many things to offer at prices that can't be duplicated in the city. Don't fail to give us a call.

Kelley & Son.

WEST SIDE OF SQUARE.

THE BEST SPECTACLES.

Largest Stock and the Cheapest in Town.

No charge for fitting reading glasses, or re-fitting where jewelers fail to fit. Half the price charged in cities for fitting young people. Everything guaranteed, quality, style, price and fitting.

DR. G. W. BENCE.

BRIEF INTERVIEWS.

JUDGE D. C. DONOHUE: "Henry Bascom was one of the most wonderfully eloquent men I ever heard talk. He rode to Greencastle from his Kentucky home, a distance of three hundred miles, on horseback to deliver the address at the laying of the college cornerstone in 1887. He spoke from a rudely constructed stand on the grounds now occupied by Wes Sellers' orchard. The college site, the present old campus, was covered with logs and brush piles. There was an immense crowd, people from everywhere. Bascom remarked before the exercises began that he was afraid he could not meet their expectations. But great heavens! young man, you ought to have heard him when he got to talking about education. It was superb oratory. The great concourse of people was carried away by the speaker's eloquence. He was a prophet, for he said—in a thrillingly eloquent peroration—that far off in the future he saw the day when Greencastle would be the great center of methodism for all the country between the Rockies and Alleghenies, and one thousand students would answer the college bell."

A LEVEL HEADED MAN: "There are many good proverbs in 'Shakespeare's treasures' and other dictionaries of quotations which intimate that silence, golden silence, is always quoted at par. Some men, very few, have a fortune in their silent tongues if they only knew it. I have seen many a man, prominent in the community, who, when Americans talk and act before thinking, go off half-cock, to a greater extent than any other nation except the French. The unfortunate occurrence of Saturday night gave some excitable individuals and blow-hards an opportunity to make asses of themselves. Early Sunday morning many individuals connected with one of the great political parties seemed possessed with a frantic desire to brood the matter into politics. Every sensible man, of course, condemns such a move, for politics has nothing to do with it whatever and should be kept out of it. Remarks which astonished me, said to have been made by leading men, were retailed around the square and ran the feeling up to fever heat. He who blurs, blathers and chews the bit over such an affair before he is in full possession of the facts is not even worthy of being ranked with

the army of loud-mouthed fools who get in their work everywhere on such occasions. Such a man does more harm to a community than any other blabber agent. Let everybody 'saw wood' and leave the settlement of the affair to the courts. Street orations and rabid utterances are the height of silliness. Thank the Lord, I have—I believe—enough 'hoss-sense' to hold down any of the blind partisan zeal bacteria that may be lurking in my system."

PATRICK GRADY: "I have been voting with the republican party ever since 1856 until two years ago. I discovered where they were drifting and left the rotten hull. Desiring to work out my city taxes, I asked Street Commissioner Cutler for work on the streets to that extent. He said there was no chance. I applied to George Blake who replied, 'You left us and we'll do nothing for you.' I have lived in Greencastle for many years and believe that my record as an industrious and honest citizen is good. Democrats pay taxes as well as republicans. There are men employed on the streets who never paid a cent of city taxes in their lives."

Marriage a Failure.

George W. Clodfelter, of Russell township, has filed his petition in the Putnam circuit court for divorce from his wife, Sarah E. Clodfelter. The plea of the plaintiff alleges that they were married in Boone county in 1877; that the defendant, Sarah E., from the first, has not respected Paul's injunction to refractory. She moved to Kansas, but the conduct of the spouse did not improve. She manifested a disposition to gaze at the moon in company with people of bad repute and to "trip the light fantastic toe" entirely too much. The husband desiring of reform left her in 1888. Attorneys Matthias and Hays will see that he is set adrift from his perditional spouse.

The Playful Target Gun.

Guy, the five-year-old son of Moses D. Payne, of Roachdale, was dangerously wounded with a Flobert rifle, last Saturday. Little Guy and his cousin, Carroll Fairbanks, of Illinois, of about the same age, were playing with the gun when Carroll accidentally discharged it into his playmate's body. The ball entered the body, above the hip, and has not yet been located.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.

Any person who takes the paper regularly from the postoffice, whether directed to his name or whether he is a subscriber or not, is responsible for the pay. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncollected for a prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

The largest town clock in the world is in the tower of the university at Glasgow, Scotland. The clock weighs 15 tons and is 100 feet high. It is 100 years old and is still running.

ANDREW CARNEGIE is a Scotchman by birth. He was born in Dunfermline, Scotland, in 1835. His father came to America and settled in Pittsburgh, Pa., when Andrew was 10 years old. He has since then been an American.

HARRISON will be in the sixtieth year of his age in August. Cleveland is in his fifty-sixth year. Weaver is in his sixtieth year. Bidwell will be in his sixty-fourth year in August. All of the four candidates are gray-haired. Three of them are full bearded, and the other two wear mustaches only.

THE Salton lake in the Colorado desert, which was supposed to have come to stay last year, has disappeared, but a sea of verdure and underbrush now reaches to the line of inundation. The change has added to the irrigation boom, which has been such an excitement of late in the far west.

HYATTSVILLE, Md., has adopted the single tax. It has no license tax. Last January it abolished the personal property tax, and a few days ago the town board of commissioners passed a resolution exempting improvements from taxation and laying the sole burden of taxation on the value of the land.

THE largest artificial stone in the world forms the base of the Bartholdi statue of liberty on Bedloe's Island, New York harbor. This immense stone was made from broken trap rock, sand and American cement. Five hundred carloads of sand and over 20,000 barrels of cement were used in manufacturing the monster.

THE city of St. John's Newfoundland, has been warned again by a general conflagration that a great collection of wooden buildings is unsafe. St. John's had some public structures and churches of which it was justly proud, but they were surrounded by frame dwellings and stores and have suffered as in the great fire of 1846.

THE new Pasadena observatory on Mount Wilson, a peak on the Sierra Nevada range, which is the property of Harvard university, will soon rival the attractions of the famous Lick observatory at Mount Hamilton, on the Coast range south of San Francisco. Mount Wilson is 6,500 feet high and the observatory itself has a forty-inch telescope with a considerably larger lens than that of the Lick instrument.

THE building for manufactures at the Paris exposition, the greatest of its kind up to that date, covered thirteen acres of ground. The building for the same class of exhibits at Chicago covered thirty acres and, including galleries, the floor space will be over forty acres. There is to be a world's fair at Berlin in 1898 and another at Paris in 1900, but it is doubtful whether either will equal the Columbian exposition in this particular.

THE mace of the house of representatives consists of a bundle of thirteen ebony rods entwined and bound together with silver bands. The thirteen ebony sticks represents the thirteen original States of the union. They are surmounted by a globe of silver, upon which the hemispheres are traced, while a silver eagle with outspread wings is perched upon the summit of the globe. It was made in 1884 and weighs twenty pounds.

OUTSIDE the Greek cemetery at Athens, on a little hillock, there is a simple white marble cross erected over the grave of Dr. Schliemann, the great archaeologist. On the cross are the words, in gold, "Henry Schliemann," but at present nothing else beyond this inscription. But there is scaffolding around the tomb, and an imposing marble cenotaph is to be placed there by direction of the widow of Dr. Schliemann, who shared so ably in his labors of research.

THE bullion department of the great Bank of England is nightly submerged in several feet of water. This department is connected with the manager's sleeping rooms, and an entrance can not be effected without setting off an alarm near the person's head. If a dishonest official during the day or night should take even as much as one from a pile of 1,000 sovereigns the whole pile would instantly sink and a pool of water take its place, besides letting every person in the establishment know of the theft.

Mrs. LOGAN is said to be the historic woman who drank out of a finger-bowl to save the feelings of an embarrassed guest from Podunk, and the statement, if true, proves the claim of her friends that she is the most courteous woman in Washington. No such sacrifice to politeness has been made since Lord Byron, at a dinner party, drank out of a glass of vinegar that a thievish butler had substituted for the prime old vintage the host intended to set before his expectant guests.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL observer says that women have a larger proportion of brown eyes than men. He also finds that the color of the eyes in children does not become fixed until they have arrived at about the age of ten. It has been pointed out by an investigator that when both parents have eyes of the same tint the chances are forty to four that the eyes of their children will develop the same color as they grow up, and that when the parents have eyes of different colors the chances are fifty-five to forty-five in favor of brown as against blue or gray eyes in their offspring.

INDIANA STATE NEWS.

A RECEIVER has been asked for the Vincennes national bank.

TIP-O-TIP, the alleged Zulu prince, came to grief at Indianapolis.

WARSAW'S council will rename the streets and number the houses.

Mrs. JAMES LANE, of Herbst, near Marion, suicided by jumping in a well.

There is a reported case of Asiatic cholera at Waynetown, and it causes much excitement.

Mrs. M. D. HAWSEY, of Lebanon, returned home from a visit in Illinois and in good health and spirits, and suicided with poison.

WINDFALL has organized a land syndicate and bought a site for a large glass plant. Work on the factory will commence at once.

SHELBYVILLE wants free mail delivery.

BLUE river is full of bass this year, they say.

A TEMPERANCE crusade is talked of in Union City.

CHRISTIAN COURT was injured in a reaper at Wabash.

CIRCUS fakirs stole a minister's horse at Logansport.

THE iron mills at New Albany have resumed operation.

A BIG canning factory will be built at Fairmount by Marion capitalists.

A VEIN of coal over four feet thick was struck at Daggett, in Owen county.

FRANK LYDICK, of Brazil, fell from a hammock, the fall rendering him insane.

A NEW kind of varmint, said to be twelve feet long, was seen in the river near Noblesville.

THE people's party at Valparaiso nominated David Yeoman, a farmer, for congress.

DIPHTHERIA was taken to the Shelbyville orphan asylum through clothing donated by Indianapolis people.

ON a bet of \$50, Fred Yeaton wheeled Anna White around the streets of Columbus in a wheelbarrow.

RICHMOND chief of police whipped a colored boy for riding his "bike" on the sidewalk. Boy's parents sued for \$5,000 damages.

BRICKLAYERS working on a Huntington hotel struck because the owner demanded that they tear down a crooked wall and build it straight.

FIRE destroyed the pressed brick factory at Anderson. Loss \$50,000.

JOHN WARNER was assaulted and robbed by highwaymen at Jeffersonville.

THE gas war at Kokomo continues, and consumers get their light and fuel free.

SIXTEEN carloads of onions were shipped from New Albany to Chicago in one day.

CHARITY BELL COOK, aged 20, of Kokomo, was arrested for murdering her illegitimate babe.

MABLE and granite deposits were discovered near Huntington.

SAMUEL S. DAILY, cashier of the Lebanon national bank, is dead.

A. R. FORSYTH, president of the First national bank at Greensburg, and one of the pioneers of that section, is dead.

SAMUEL STARK fell dead while attending to a threshing machine on his farm near Lexington.

JOHN MILBURN, of Lizton, was arrested on the charge of burglary, and lodged in the county jail at Danville.

THE liabilities of the Goshen Split Pulley Co., which assigned recently, are growing. Liabilities amounting to \$25,000 are known, and the assets are less than \$15,000.

MONTICELLO is to have electric light.

NEW ALBANY'S \$65,000 paper mill is under way.

A NEW bank is among the possibilities at Cicero.

LOGANSPORT is fighting for cement sidewalks.

THE Napanee furniture plant at Goshen was destroyed by fire.

MANNING THE MILLS.

Non-Union Men Placed in the Works at Homestead—Furnaces Heated Up—Warrants Out for More Strikers.

PITTSBURGH, July 20.—Shortly after 1 p. m. Tuesday Secretary Lovejoy, of the Carnegie company, appeared before Alderman McMaisters and swore to information against fifteen more Homestead men. This makes twenty-two locked-out men against whom warrants have been issued. It is not likely that any arrests will be made, however, until after the hearing on the question of bail for Burgess McLuckie.

It is not thought that any opposition will be made to Burgess McLuckie's release, and the only question raised will be the amount in which he is to be held. Secretary Lovejoy says that, so far as he knows, the company will make no objection to McLuckie's getting out on bail.

W. J. Brennan said: "We are making this a test case, and if McLuckie is released on bail, as I have no doubt he will be, the other men will at once surrender, waive a hearing and give bail. We will ask the court to make a general order fixing the bail for all against whom information has been or will be made so that when warrants are issued the men can come in and give bail. There will be no trouble made or attempted to be made when the constables go to serve the warrants."

The locked-out men propose to make a great legal fight for the acquittal of the persons against whom informations have been made. They have secured the services of Gen. B. F. Butler and ex-Gov. Hoadly, of Ohio, who will be here to defend the men.

The officials of the Carnegie Steel Company here are not worried over the report that informations will be made against them. Secretary Lovejoy smiled when asked if he had arranged for bail, and said: "We have no fears of any arrests or informations, and do not believe they can be so ill-advised as to take this step. They were the trespassers and aggressors, and are in no position to charge any crime on the company or its agents. It is, of course, possible that some of us may be arrested."

The law of Pennsylvania in riots was interpreted by Judge King in a charge he made to a jury in Philadelphia in the Roman Catholic riot caused in 1844. The judge, after citing the facts in the case, said in substance that everybody who was present during a riot, participating, aiding or abetting it in any way, was guilty of felonious riot, and should a death be caused by the riot he would be guilty of murder in the first degree. In the riot trials of 1877 this charge was cited as authority, and in the present case it applies.

It is quite probable that the force of the national guard now on duty at Homestead will be reduced within a week. Should there be no further breach of the peace, the Second brigade will likely be ordered home this week. The Third brigade, which is made up of regiments in Allegheny and adjoining counties, will be kept at Homestead until the authorities feel assured that its withdrawal would be followed by no law-breaking.

At least 100 non-union men arrived at the steel mills Tuesday. They came in groups of fifteen to twenty at a time on the tug-boat Tide, and there are now anywhere from 250 to 300 non-union men in the mill-yard ready for work. Four furnaces in the armor plate department were charged Tuesday and a complete resumption in this department will take place to-day. The melting department has been fired up, but it will take seven days to get this branch of the mill running again. The open hearth departments Nos. 1 and 2, the mechanical department and the armor plate mill are all being worked, but in a desultory way.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 20.—Gov. Pattison arrived here in a drenching rain. He got off at the station near the carriage works, instead of coming to the main station in the center of the town, and took the shortest cut to Gen. Snowden's headquarters under an escort of cavalry. His coming was the signal for a salute of guns and he was loudly cheered on his way to the camp.

Gov. Pattison's primary purpose in coming here is to inspect the state troops. One of his aids stated that the probability seemed that the governor would remain at headquarters perhaps a week. The probability of the governor's attempting to take a hand at arbitration between the Carnegie company and the strikers was broached, but the staff officers who had accompanied him on the train from Harrisburg did not express any confidence that peace overtures would be inaugurated through official channels very soon, if at all.

DRIVEN OUT BY LAVA.

The Eruption of Mount Etna Causes Increasing Alarm.

CATANIA, July 20.—The terror of the people living in the vicinity of Mount Etna is increasing in consequence of the renewed violence of the eruptions from the different craters of the volcano, and the prolonged subterranean rumblings which are becoming more and more frequent. The poorer inhabitants of Nicolosi, who have been driven from their customary place of abode, are now being supplied with free bread and soup. The houses of the town were severely shaken Tuesday night, many windows being shattered.

MANY DOLLARS AND CENTS.

COSMETICS cost the fair Americans \$32,000,000 a year. The United States farm mortgages amount to \$15,350,575,000. The national debt of the United States on January 1, 1791, amounted to \$75,463,476.52. The revenue collected from last year's ascents to the top of the Eiffel tower amounted to \$115,000. Austin Corbin has made a contract with the Mexican department of public works to complete the works at the port of Vera Cruz for \$5,615,000.

A VACANCY FILLED.

President Harrison Nominates Judge George Shiras, of Pennsylvania, for the Supreme Bench.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The president has ended the uncertainty about the supreme bench vacancy. He sent in the nomination of George Shiras, of Pennsylvania, to succeed Justice Bradley. Judge Shiras was talked of for the vacancy soon after the death of Justice Bradley, and he did not seek the position then because there were other Pennsylvania jurists who were backed. One of these was Chief Justice Paxton, of the state supreme court. New Jersey was also anxious to keep the place on the bench and Judge Green, of that state, was pressed. Out of these candidates the president found it hard to make a choice, and solved the difficulty by going to western Pennsylvania. It is stated that the decision to fill the vacancy was not reached until Monday, when the president returned from Cape May. The members of the court were anxious to have the vacancy filled before the October term, the more so because Justice Harlan may be absent then attending the sittings of the Behring sea arbitration commission in Paris.

(For almost thirty years Judge Shiras has been a notable figure in the courts of Pennsylvania and the United States. For twenty years he has been recognized as an eminently able man on questions of constitutional and corporation law. He has for a long time been counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio and Junction railroads, and he was also connected with the long legal combinations of the Reading, as well as with a score of transportation companies of lesser note. He was counsel for Allegheny county in the riotous cases, Mr. Shiras is of English descent, his grandfather having come from England to settle in New Jersey. George Shiras Jr. was born in Pittsburgh January 26, 1832, where his father also was born, and who survives at 88 years of age. His brother is a United States district judge of eight western states. Judge Shiras is the son of George and Elizabeth Shiras, and is a cousin of ex-Secretary Blaine, with whom he is on friendly and intimate terms. He entered the Ohio university September, 1851, and entered Yale law school in 1853. He studied law in Pittsburgh, where he was admitted to the bar, and where almost continuously since he has led the uneventful life of a hard worker, whose time and thought have been occupied with his profession. He is one of the few men upon whom Yale college has conferred the degree of LL. D.

In 1881, in the Pennsylvania legislature, when a deadlock existed on a selection of a United States senator, Judge Shiras in a secret caucus was chosen by a majority of two votes as a compromise for the distinguished place. The next morning, however, another caucus was ordered by the political leaders and John I. Mitchell was nominated and elected, serving until 1887. Judge Shiras has never been an active partisan. His income from his legal practice is said to be second to no lawyer in the state. He is married, has a wife and two sons. He is recognized as an able debater, a forcible and logical reasoner, and is quick and ready in the progress of an argument. He has an excellent manner of expression, and his written opinions and briefs are as clear as his speeches are elegant and careful. In personal appearance and general address Mr. Shiras is a man calculated to attract attention. He is tall and slender, standing nearly 6 feet high, with an agreeable, open countenance, dark hair and dark side whiskers.]

A TRAGIC DEATH.

Senator Everts' Son-in-Law Plunges a Dagger into His Own Breast.

NORTHPORT, L. I., July 20.—Dr. Charles Scudder, son of the late Henry J. Scudder, and son-in-law of Senator W. M. Everts, killed himself at a tragic manner. For some time Dr. Scudder had been in poor health, and came here Monday from his residence in New York to spend a few weeks for the benefit of his health. It was noticed when he got off the train he was muttering to himself and making wild gesticulations with his arms. He was quickly ushered into a carriage and driven to the Scudder mansion. The family admitted that Dr. Scudder was suffering from temporary aberration of mind caused, they said, by overstudy. He was placed in charge of an attendant, who kept a close watch on him all evening. In the morning the Scudder household was greatly alarmed when they learned that Dr. Scudder had escaped from his room. A search was immediately made for him, servants being sent in all directions to find some trace of him. His attendant finally caught a glimpse of him a short distance from the house. He called on him to stop. The doctor turned about, and seeing the man approaching him, drew a dagger and plunged it into his breast. He sank to the ground and expired instantly. Dr. Scudder was about 35 years of age. He leaves a wife and a 7-year-old daughter, who are now at her father's home in Windsor, Vt.

MARCH OF THE SCOURGE.

Statistics of Deaths from Cholera in Russian Provinces.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—An official report was issued Monday giving the number of cases of cholera reported and of the deaths which resulted from the disease on the 15th and 16th insts. It gives the following statistics for various places where the scourge has made its appearance. On the 15th inst.—Astrakhan, 391 cases and 225 deaths; Saratoff, 82 cases and 43 deaths; Tsaritsin, 89 cases and 54 deaths; Samara, 51 cases and 20 deaths; Kazan, 7 cases and 3 deaths. On the 16th inst.—Astrakhan, 269 cases and 218 deaths; Saratoff, 90 cases and 63 deaths; Samara, 62 cases and 32 deaths; Kazan, 5 cases and 3 deaths. On the 17th inst.—Astrakhan, 266 new cases, 182 deaths; Saratoff, 100 new cases, 72 deaths; Samara, 50 new cases, 20 deaths; Kazan, 29 cases, 1 death. On the 18th inst.—Voronezh, 4 new cases, 2 deaths; at stations on the Voronezh-Rostoff railway, 34 new cases, 20 deaths.

ALEXANDER GUILLAUME BULAN of the reputed age of 100 years, committed suicide at Ekaterinoslavl, Russia, a short time ago, because, as he explained in a letter he left behind, he began to find life insipid and uninteresting as compared with the good old days.

THERE are said to be 13,972 artesian wells west of the ninety-seventh meridian, which irrigate more than 100,000 acres of land; 2,000,000 gallons of water often flow from a single well.

MORE than 30,000 persons have been divorced in the state of Connecticut since 1800.

BEATEN IN THE HOUSE.

The World's Fair Appropriation Bill Voted Down—The Sunday-Closing Bill Voted Alone Retained.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The predictions with reference to the house and the world's fair have been fulfilled. All the important amendments attached to the sundry civil bill by the senate have been defeated except the one providing for Sunday closing. The senate matter will now have to be given over to conference between the two houses and the hope of the friends of the fair is that the senate will stand by its action and whip the house into line.

In the beginning the house, in committee of the whole, took up the senate amendment increasing from \$316,000 to \$500,000 the appropriation for the government exhibit, and refused to concur in it. The vote was: Against, 129; for, 65.

The question was then taken on Mr. Atkinson's motion to concur in the \$5,000,000 paragraph with an amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor.

On a viva voce vote the motion was defeated and on a division that result was confirmed, 41 to 189.

Then came Mr. O'Neill's amendment making a loan, not an appropriation, of the \$5,000,000 with strict provisions for its return to the government. This was defeated.

The chair next put the question on concurring in the senate amendment embodying the \$5,000,000 appropriation. By a standing vote the house refused to concur; yeas, 78; nays, 132.

Tellers were demanded, and Messrs. Holman and Hooker, of New York, took their places as tellers. The result was: For concurrence, 91; against concurrence, 116. So the amendment will go into conference.

The medal and diploma senate amendment came next. On a standing vote this was concurred in; yeas—69; nays, 50. Tellers were demanded, but refused; so the action stood unchanged.

Last came the Sunday closing amendment. Mr. Taylor (Ill.) had offered an amendment providing that no machinery shall be run, or unnecessary labor be performed on Sunday. This was in effect a substitute for the senate amendment. Mr. Taylor's substitute amendment was rejected.

Mr. Lind (Wis.) had submitted a motion to strike out the Sunday closing section, but on Mr. Dingley's point of order it was ruled out and the question was taken on concurrence in the senate Sunday closing amendment.

The standing vote resulted: Yeas, 78; nays, 74. The greater number of votes to concur came from the republican ranks. The point of no quorum was made and tellers were appointed. The result this time was: Yeas, 102; nays, 72.

When the committee rose and reported the sundry civil bill to the house a vote was taken upon the proposition to non-concur in the senate amendment appropriating \$5,000,000 for the aid of the World's Columbian exposition, and it was agreed to—yeas, 123; nays, 110. The house reversed the action of the committee in concurring in the amendments for procuring 50,000 bronze medals and for 50,000 diplomas, and the amendments were non-concurred in. The vote then recurred on the senate Sunday closing amendment and it was concurred in—yeas, 147; nays, 61. A conference was then ordered and Congressmen Holman, Sayers and Bingham were appointed conferees.

SLAIN IN A RIOT.

Many Killed and Wounded as a Result of a Foreible Demand for Higher Wages.

BUDA PESTH, July 20.—Near Jamasi Tuesday 180 reapers struck for higher wages. When their employer entered the field to argue with them they stoned him and threatened to kill him. He left them and they started a wagon load of sheaves, which they had seized, toward the village. Their employer summoned constables. When the reapers saw the latter coming down the road they set fire to the load and made a rush for the approaching party. They seized the sub-inspector in charge, cut him down with their sickles, and before the other constables could interfere had hacked him to pieces. They then tried to overpower the rest of the force and cut the first three men severely, and perhaps fatally, in the neck and breast. The other constables opened fire. The mob retreated and the constables followed firing until twelve men and women had been killed and thirty had been seriously wounded that they lay helpless in the road. Ten men were arrested.

SWEPT BY A TORNADO.

Forty Houses Destroyed at Ravigo Italy, and Many Killed and Injured at Polesella.

ROME, July 20.—The province of Ravigo, in the northern part of Italy, was swept by a terrific tornado Tuesday. An enormous amount of property was destroyed by the storm, and it is believed many lives were lost. The village of Polesella, situated on the left bank of the river Po, 7 miles south of the town of Ravigo, and containing nearly 4,000 inhabitants, was almost completely destroyed. Many of the villagers were buried in the ruins of their homes. Troops have been sent to the scene from Ravigo to help recover the living and the dead.

A dispatch received by the day night says that 100 houses and the municipal buildings were destroyed in Polesella. So far at least two persons are known to have been killed outright and six injured.

A GATHERING OF FOREIGNERS.

WHEN a dull speaker begins a speech in the house of commons, Gladstone settles himself for a refreshing sleep, and is soon in the land of dreams.

LAFADDO HEARN is an Irish-Greek, Max O'Rell an Irish-Frenchman, and Commodore O'Higgins, after whom a famous sloop was named, was an Irish-Chilian.

ALEXANDER HENRY, inventor of the celebrated Martini-Henry rifle, used exclusively in the British army, is a Scotchman by birth, and recently celebrated his 74th birthday.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Warrants Issued Against Seven Leaders of the Homestead Strike—One of Them Surrenders and Is Jailed—Frick and Others May Be Arrested Also.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 19.—Informations have been filed before Alderman McMaisters for murder against Hugh O'Donnell, John McLuckie, S. Critchlow, Anthony Flaherty, Samuel Burkett, James Flannagan and Hugh Ross. The strike at Homestead and they are charged with the murder of T. J. Connors one of the Pinkerton men killed in the riots. Warrants have been issued and the men will be arrested at once with the exception of Hugh O'Donnell, who is out of the city. The informations were made by T. F. Lovejoy, secretary of the Carnegie Steel Company. The constables left at once for Homestead and are now looking for the men. The news created a great deal of excitement among the strikers, and it was believed that nothing would be done for the present at least.

The constables returned from Homestead empty-handed. They were unable to find any of the accused and will go up again to-day. A short time later Burgess McLuckie appeared at Alderman McMaisters' office and announced that he was ready to answer the charge of murder preferred against him. The alderman then had a commitment issued and he was placed in jail. To-day attorneys will go before the court and ask for his release on bail.

Before going to jail McLuckie said he courted a thorough investigation. The other defendants, he said, had not left the city to escape arrest and all but O'Donnell would be on hand to-day. Burkett, he said, was a colored driver and was sick in bed on the day of the riot and was not present at any time during the fight. Critchlow is a Butler county farmer who formerly worked in the mill, but was at home on July 6. "We propose," said he, "to give Mr. Frick a dose of his own medicine, and informations against the officials of the company are now being prepared."

It was learned later that William J. Brennan, counsel for the Amalgamated association, was in conference with President Weihe and that it was probable informations against Messrs. Frick, Lovejoy and Potter would be made within the next twenty-four hours. The charge will be based on the introduction of Pinkerton men with arms.

From a source close to the Carnegies it was learned that the firm have the names of 215 strikers against whom they believe they have enough evidence to convict as accessories to the murder of Connor and Wayne. It is the intention of the firm to enter informations every day until the entire 215 have been arrested.

A rumor was at once started that counter informations are to be made against H. C. Frick, Secretary Lovejoy and Manager Potter, and the general impression is that this is only the beginning of the legal struggle at Homestead. There was considerable conjecture as to whether any of these defendants would have to remain in jail or not until the grand jury sits in September. An attorney said the court could release them on bail, the amount of which would be determined by the evidence as to the character of the offense and the culpability of the defendants. In case Messrs. Frick, Lovejoy and Potter are arrested they would be compelled to go to jail or be released in the same way. Alderman McMaisters said he expected informations to be made against the managers.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 19.—At 7 a. m., Monday preparations were made at the Carnegie mills for the reception of old employees who might desire to return to work, notice having been given that repairs would be begun at the works. Not one of the skilled mechanics reported. These mechanics are not only experts in their several lines, but they are familiar with every machine and every furnace in the Carnegie works. To fill their places will be extremely difficult, as the appliances at the Carnegie mills are in advance of those of any steel works in this country. Even if men capable of doing the work are found, it will be no easy matter to induce them to work under guard. All night long the strikers' pickets patrolled the river front and not a man was smuggled into the works. Pickets also watched the gates in the morning and any deserter from their ranks who entered would have been reported. The unanimous decision of all the employees of the Carnegie works who are not members of the Amalgamated association and who number some 2,000 at their meeting on Sunday to stand out with the steel workers to the end has made the entire force of the Homestead mills a unit, and the company cannot hope to obtain a man from Homestead without first settling with the association.

Speaking of the failure to resume operations General Superintendent Dillon of the upper and lower Union mills said: "We did not start because we were not ready to resume. When we are ready we will start the mills. None of the men came back, but for all that we do not anticipate any trouble at all in resuming."

As the issue stands the matter is at a standstill. The company has attempted to get some of the old men back to work but has not been successful. The men have organized thoroughly and feel more confident than ever.

OUT OF THEIR BANKS.

Destroyed by Floods Throughout the State of Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., July 19.—It continues to rain here every day and all the streams are out of their banks and doing incalculable damage to crops. Pearl river continues to rise and it is but an illustration of all the larger streams of the state. Water is running over the turnpike in several places. The damage to all kinds of crops during the last two weeks cannot be estimated. Everybody is exceedingly blue over the prospects.

BANKRUPT SALE

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES

At New York Shoe Store.

Must be Sold Regardless of

COST!

QUINTON BROADSTREET,
Assignee.

The Greencastle Democrat.

H. B. MARTIN, C. L. MARTIN,
Editors and Proprietors.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Per Year \$1.00
Six Months .50

Entered at the Postoffice at Greencastle, Ind., as second class matter.

Greencastle, Ind., July 23, 1892.

ORGANIZE democratic clubs in every neighborhood.

Whiskey got in its awful work in great shape heretofore Saturday night. Banner and Times.

So it did, but the judicial investigation will show that the Banner and Times' shot strikes more than one target.

REPUBLICAN papers have industriously circulated the statement that Frick, of Homestead notoriety, is a democrat. He is a dyed in the wool republican protectionist and would be sadly out of place in the democratic ranks.

ELSEWHERE will be found official notice of the Board of Review to bank depositors who forgot something when the assessor interviewed them. "No use of talking," boys, the democratic tax law makes all property bear its just share of taxation.

The following extract from Grover Cleveland immortal message to congress in 1887 is very pertinent just at present and should be read by every man who is interested in the Homestead problem and the tariff question:

"He mocks the people who propose that the government shall protect the rich and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor. An intermediary between the people and their government, or the least delegation of the care and protection the government owes the humblest citizen in the land, makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion and the pretended boon of American citizenship a shameless imposition."

The Banner and Times belongs to a party of organs and its whole idea of conducting political affairs is through organs. It assumes to be an organ, but its limited approval by the members of its party hardly justifies the pretense. The DEMOCRAT belongs to a party that has not and needs not organs, in the B. and T. sense; with its party the WILL of the PEOPLE is the organ. The DEMOCRAT has the approval of its party and hears nothing but praise and compliment.

The kind of sentiment which favors the exclusion of the names of any Indiana soldier, who served his country in any of its wars, from a place on the soldiers' monument at Indianapolis, is narrow and selfish. Yet there is a class who imagine that the only patriots who ever shouldered a musket or who are entitled to the gratitude of posterity, are those who fought in the war for the Union. Let such bear in mind that resolutions will avail nothing. More just and liberal views are sure to prevail in the end. The people of Indiana will approve of the action of the commissioners.

WRITS have been issued for a number of the lock-up men who were arrested on the charge of murder. No warrants, however, have been issued for Frick and the Pinkertons. Frick had been deliberately conspiring and preparing to take human life for many days before the tragedy, and the Pinkertons had gone there for the express purpose of shooting down protected(?) American laborers. The Pinkertons were a hired mob and Frick was the instigator and accomplice of their crime. They are the men who should look through bars.

J. C. Hamrick protests that he was not drunk when arrested Saturday night, but only sober as he can prove by persons who saw him at the time.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

That \$6,000 Stable.

Editors DEMOCRAT: Notwithstanding at least two members of our city council have fairly and squarely violated solemn pledges made in order to secure their nominations and elections, I most heartily approve their efforts to provide for the city a building which shall not only be a place of business, but a place of residence for the city and on whom so much of our security in person and property depends, who have so long been compelled to occupy quarters wholly unfit for civilized human beings. But why put \$6,000 of the city's money into a building which shall not provide full and ample accommodations, present and immediately prospective, for all the branches of the city government? Why continue to pay annually the sum of \$150 for the rent of a Mayor's office and that a very poor one, with a dark and dingy closet for the storage of the Engineer's delicate instruments and papers, with no provisions for the safety of any of the records of the city government, only as they are provided at the expense of the taxpayer, and they of an insecure character, and with the mayor himself, and the city clerk, the city treasurer, the city civil engineer and the city marshal to be found, if found at all, when wanted, at their private places of business? Why, I add continue to do these things when the addition of a few hundred dollars to the sum of \$6,000 now to be expended on an engine house alone, would provide ample accommodations, without rent and absolutely secure from fire, for all branches of the city government and their records? As I view this matter, it is a simple question of business and devoid of politics, but if it is to be viewed from a political standpoint, which is almost inevitable under the present order of things, I would ask my republican friends, if the so-called mismanagement of the county commissioners can furnish a case of greater extravagance or imbecility in financing? Six thousand dollars (and many more for the trimmings) for a building without basement or provisions for storage of coal or any other articles, to be heated by stoves, without accommodations for any departments of the city government except the one, with rents to continue, or in a few years to be torn down and rebuilt with great additional expense, is what I would call mismanagement of the most conspicuous and glaring order. Every liberal minded, enterprising taxpayer of Greencastle, who wishes to see the city grow and prosper, without reference to political bias, would commend the council in the expenditure of a sum sufficient to erect a substantial building with accommodations for immediate and future uses, one that we as citizens could point in pride as the home and headquarters of the city's business and one whose substantial and imposing presence should return to us, as taxpayers, a full equivalent in its utility and its beauty.

Invite Capital Here.
To His Honor and Members of the Common Council:
GENTLEMEN: Why is the electric light and power franchise stopped in the hands of the judiciary committee? Dig this franchise out of the hands of the committee, and put yourself on record that we are going to have a live town, and do away with the narrow contracted policy that has cursed Greencastle in the past. By doing so the fiat will go out to the outside world that Greencastle invites capital of all descriptions to locate here.

TAX PAYER.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.
The State of Indiana, Putnam County, in the Circuit Court, September Term, 1892, George W. Clodfelter vs. Sarah E. Clodfelter, Complaint No. 493, for Divorce.

Now comes the plaintiff by Matthias & Hays, his attorneys, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit in support thereof, Sarah E. Clodfelter is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant, unless she and appear on the 8th day of the next term of the Putnam Circuit Court, being Tuesday, September 13th, A. D. 1892, at the Court House in the city of Greencastle, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in her absence.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a certified copy of a decree to me directed from the clerk of the Putnam Circuit Court, in a cause wherein the Putnam County Building Loan and Trust Company is plaintiff and Dudley Rogers, Harriet B. Rogers and Winfield S. Cox are defendants,

I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder on MONDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1892, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of said day, at the door of the court house of Putnam county, Indiana, the rents and profits for a term not exceeding seven years of the following described real estate, situated in Putnam county, State of Indiana, to-wit:

Parts of lots seven (7) and eight (8) in Block six (6) in the Depot Enlargement to the town, now city, of Greencastle, in said County and State, commencing at the East line of said lot eight at a point thirty-five feet and six inches southeast of the northeast corner of said lot, thence south 72° 30' E. 1/2 mile north line of lot seven, and east line of lot seven, to said lot seven, thence south 72° 30' E. 1/2 mile north line of lot seven, thence east to the southeast corner of said lot eight, thence northwest to the place of beginning.

If such rents and profits will not sell for a sufficient sum to satisfy said decree, interest and costs, I will, at the same time and place, expose to public sale the fee simple of said real estate, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to discharge said decree, interest and costs. Said sale will be made without relief from valuation or appraisement laws.

22-31 WILLIAM B. VESTAL,
July 11, 1892. Sheriff Putnam County.

LEWIS & CORWIN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Williamson Block, Greencastle, Ind.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.
The State of Indiana, Putnam County, in the Putnam Circuit Court, September Term, 1892, John R. Leatherman vs. Richard Hoback, Complaint No. 493, in attachment, &c.

Now comes the plaintiff by Matthias & Hays, his attorneys, and files his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that said defendant, Richard Hoback, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant, unless he and appear on the 8th day of the next term of the Putnam Circuit Court, being Tuesday, September 13th, A. D. 1892, at the Court House in the city of Greencastle, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court, affixed at Greencastle, this 12th day of July, A. D. 1892.

DANIEL T. DARNALL, Clerk.
By W. H. H. CULLEN, Deputy.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned has been appointed by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Putnam County, State of Indiana, Administrator of the Estate of William D. Allen, late of Putnam County, Indiana, deceased.

Said Estate is supposed to be solvent.

Dated this 2nd day of July, 1892.

JOSEPH ALLEN, Administrator.

PAINTS!

The best paints on the market will cost you but 95 cents per gallon at

KEISER & MULLINIX'S

Banner Drug Store

OF CLOVERDALE, IND.

Pure Drugs, and Medicines

and Drug Sundries a specialty.

Best Oils for lubricating

purposes in large quantity and

variety. See our prices.

Respectfully,

21st KEISER & MULLINIX

FOR

Safe Vehicles

—AND—

Fast Roadsters

CALL AT MY

New Livery, Feed

and Sale Stable.

A new surrey and other nobby turnouts

are at your service. Charges reasonable.

Let me look at any horses you have for sale.

CHARLES BIVIN

Franklin St., N. W. Cor. Square.

CARL EITELJORG,

Fine Boot & Shoe Maker.

Our Mr. Will Cramer has a well established

reputation among the people of Putnam County as a first-class boot and shoe

maker, and is one of the finest workmen in the west.

NORTHWEST CORNER SQUARE

South End

BRICK -YARD.

JAMES BLACK, Proprietor.

Brick for sale in large or small quantities. 4tf

FINEST CIGARS

In the city are turned out at the factory of

HERMAN HOFFMAN,

Manufacturer of a number of leading

and popular brands, and

Wholesale and Retail

—DEALER IN—

Tobacco and Smokers' Articles

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

North Side Square.

"DEAD SHOT"

—ON—

HOG AND CHICKEN

FINE LIVERY OUTFITS

FOR THE ROAD, AND

Cabs, Carriages, Etc.,

FOR PARTIES AND WEDDINGS, AT

Feed and Livery Stable

—OF—

Chas. & Q. L. Cooper,

Northeast Corner Square.

COFFEES--

Package: Gate's Blended Java, 20c.

Levering's Reliable, 20c.

Bulk Roast, 20c. per lb.

Spoon Ankara Coffee, a silver spoon in

every package, at 25c. per lb.

FLOUR--

35 to 80 cents, 25 lb. sacks.

SUGARS--

20 lbs granulated, \$1.00.

21 lbs Ideal, \$1.00.

Extra Pickles, 5c. per doz.

Good Flour, 55 cents per sack.

PRODUCE

Brings the highest market prices at my store. Home county and home weights. Is the motto of the house. A full line of Cigars, Tobaccos, Queensware, Glassware, etc., etc. Soap, Unson's leader, 2 bars for 5c. Brooms, 15 to 40c.

JOHN MOORE,

12-3m N. E. Cor. Square.

UNCLE VAN.

Has been cutting Tender, Juicy

Steaks and serving his customers

with the best the market affords for

48 YEARS.

And is still at it. Charles Vancleave

the junior member of the firm, is constantly on the road, buying the best

cattle to be found in Putnam and

vicinity. If you have fine heaves for

sale, drop him a postal card. This

house does a big wholesale as well as

retail business in

MEATS OF ALL KINDS.

VANCELEAVE & SON,

TWO SHOPS,

South Vine and South Main Streets.

DON'T

go home

Without buying a pound of our

Roasted

COFFEE!

It's the best thing in Greencastle.

We keep a full line of Staple and

Fancy Groceries. The largest

stock and oldest house in Green-

castle. 7tf

L. WEIK & CO.,

Grocers & Bakers.

LUMBER,

Laths, Shingles,

Building Material

Of all kinds. House patterns furnished

at lowest figures. Call and see us

when you want anything in the

lumber line. Our yards

are in

North--Greencastle,

On North gravel road. 7tf

Barnaby Bros.

DR. A. C. FRY & SON,

Dental Office.

Southwest Corner Public Square, over

Allen Bros. Store.

DR. J. R. LEATHERMAN,

Physician and Surgeon.

Rooms 2, 3, 4 and 5, Allen Block.

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.

ARTISTIC BARBERS

Deftly wield the razor and scissors and

a patron never leaves their

chair dissatisfied at

GUS & JOES SHOP

Best Bath Rooms

In the city. Baths, 20 cents each; 6 for \$1.

A first-class boot black on duty at all

hours.

OUR CIGAR STAND

Carries a large stock of all the fine brands.

LEYN DECKER & TALLMAN,

Pearcy's old stand, N. E. Cor. Square.

W. S. COX & CO.,

Real Estate

AGENCY.

House of 9 rooms on Bloomington street,

\$3,200.

House on South Indiana street on pay-

ments, \$1,800.

Two good lots on College Avenue, east

front, each \$450.

60 acres 2 1/2 miles northwest of the

square, easy payments, \$1,800.

33 1/2 acres 1 mile north of public square,

good buildings, fruit, etc., a bargain, easy

payments, \$3,700.

80 acres, all bottom, 1 1/2 miles south of

Stilesville, under splendid cultivation,

good fence, new house and barn, easy

payments, \$4,400.

Large house on east Seminary street,

large lot. This will be sold at a bargain.

Come and see it. Will trade for good prop-

erty.

MONEY TO LOAN

On long or short time. Come and see us.

Office over Western Union, Telegraph

office, South Main Block, Green-

castle, Indiana.

W. S. COX & CO.

21-3m

Quincy, Ind.

YOU WILL FIND HIM

And be saved the time and trouble

of looking elsewhere by calling at

HANNEMANN'S

Lunch Counter!

where the farmers of Putnam county

hold a mass convention every Saturday,

discuss their wrongs and the remedies

thereof, take dinner with Ed, and

drive home in a more contented frame

of mind.

The Best Bread

In the city is baked at this establish-

ment, and

Staple & Fancy Groceries

Fresh from the Wholesale Houses are

always on hand.

ED. HANNEMANN,

West Side Square.

A Fine Rig

Is something you want and want bad,

when going out for a drive. You

can get it at our new

FEED, LIVERY AND

SALE STABLE,

North Indiana Street, opposite Bicknell's

Shop.

The Firm is New. Our Stock New.

And Reasonable Prices our Motto

We invite the people of Putnam to call. If

you have horses for sale, let us look at them.

W. B. VESTAL & SON.

THE DEMOCRAT.

GREENCASTLE, INDIANA.

The News Condensed

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The bill appropriating \$5,000,000 for the world's fair with the Sunday closing amendment and the amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor attached, was passed in the senate on the 18th by a vote of 51 to 14. In the house a resolution that the Stewart silver bill be taken up was defeated by a vote of 136 yeas to 154 nays.

In the senate the sundry civil appropriation bill was passed on the 14th. The bill contains an appropriation of \$500,000 for the World's Columbian exposition with a Sunday closing restriction, but the amendment against the sale of intoxicants was rejected. A bill was introduced to authorize retaliation for certain unjust discrimination by the dominion of Canada against the United States. In the house the conference reports on the diplomatic and naval appropriation bills were agreed to.

The conference reports on the legislative, the navy, the army and the fortification appropriation bills were agreed to in the senate on the 16th. In the house all the senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill were non-concurred in except the one relative to the world's fair, action upon which was set for the 19th. A resolution was passed extending the temporary appropriations for the government until July 31.

In the senate the last of the appropriation bills—that to supply the deficiency for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892—was passed on the 16th. In the house the world's fair appropriation was the subject of debate during the entire session.

The deficiency bill was passed in the senate on the 18th, and an effort to consider the anti-option bill was defeated. In the house the bill giving William McGarran \$10,000,000 for a claim that has been before congress thirty years was passed. The senate joint resolution was passed authorizing the committee on labor to make an investigation of the slums of cities. An evening session was held for three hours, during which the world's fair appropriation was debated.

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has signed the pension and river and harbor appropriation bills.

NEAR Sedalia, Mo., a severe rainstorm, accompanied by a high wind, utterly destroyed thousands of acres of growing corn. Several small buildings were also blown down.

BAIRD's sawmill boiler at Hague, Fla., exploded, killing two men and injuring five others, two of whom will probably die.

The congressional investigation at Pittsburgh into the causes and facts of the Homestead riot was concluded and the committee would report to congress.

The employees in the upper and lower union mills of the Carnegie company in Pittsburgh, Pa., quit work and the gas was turned off in the furnaces. At Homestead all was quiet, the militia being in control.

C. C. WINTHROP was held up by footpads near Centerville, S. D., and robbed of \$1,000.

Six Italian laborers digging a sewer at a leather factory in Westport, Conn., were blown up by an explosion of a tank of naphtha and four were fatally injured.

The miners' war in Idaho was thought to be over, the strikers having no desire to fight the federal troops.

A PASSENGER train on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas road was held up by a gang of masked robbers at Adair, I. T., and the express car rifled of \$40,000.

CHARLES BLACKMAN was hanged at Greensboro, N. C., for murdering his wife.

JOHN C. QUINCY, a lawyer, shot his wife and himself fatally at Grand Rapids, Mich. He was thought to have been insane.

NOBLE KENNEDY, of Buffalo, aged about 19, committed suicide by jumping over the American falls at Niagara Falls. He left a card saying disappointment in love was the cause.

JULIEN MOSELEY (colored) was lynched by a mob at Halley, Ark., for assaulting his 7-year-old stepdaughter.

FLOODS in the Warrior and Tombigbee rivers in Alabama have swept away cultivated fields and many houses, causing a loss of millions to planters and farmers.

THE National Educational association in session at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., elected Albert G. Lane, of Chicago, as president.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the week ended on the 15th aggregated \$1,140,356,980, against \$1,140,801,767 the previous week. The increase as compared with the corresponding week of 1891 was 12.8.

PETER DANIELS (colored) was hanged at Atlanta, Ga., for the murder of Silvia Tyle, his mistress.

In the United States the business failures during the seven days ended on the 15th numbered 190, against 176 the preceding week and 274 for the corresponding week last year.

TWO TRAINS were probably fatally injured and twenty-seven loaded freight cars smashed in a collision on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton road near Connersville, Ind.

At Spencer, Ky., lightning struck and killed James Wills and Annie and Mary Connor.

News was received in Omaha, Neb., of the escape of Solomon Gerber, of that city, from Siberia, whither he had been exiled upon his return to pay a visit to his native country, Russian Poland.

ONE-HALF of the business portion of Huron, Cal., was destroyed by fire.

The wool clip of Montana will aggregate from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds this year.

A WINDSTORM at Des Moines, Ia., blew down the large amphitheater and other buildings on the state fair grounds.

GEN. CARLIN arrested 100 union strikers for acts of violence at Wardner, Idaho, and placed them under guard.

MRS. JOHN HARKINS, wife of a Philadelphia mechanic, surpassed all previous records by giving birth to four girl babies within a few hours.

JOHN W. BABCOCK, ex-mayor of Meadville, Pa., dropped dead in the Commercial hotel at that place, aged 52 years.

A STORM at Cincinnati unroofed many buildings and did other damage.

A PACKAGE containing \$800,000 entrusted to the care of the Adams Express Company was lost in the transit somewhere between New York and New Haven, Conn.

RICHARD BEERS' livery stable at Milwaukee was burned, and sixty fine carriage horses perished in the flames.

DURING a thunderstorm in Lac qui Parre, county, Minn., four men were killed by lightning.

It was reported that, owing to the floods, hundreds of people were starving and would speedily perish in Sumter and Marengo counties, Ala., unless aid was soon given.

In the second series of the National league the percentages of the baseball clubs for the week ended on the 16th were: Brooklyn, 1,000; New York, 1,000; Philadelphia, 500; St. Louis, 500; Baltimore, 500; Washington, 500; Louisville, 500; Cincinnati, 500; Cleveland, 500; Boston, 500; Pittsburgh, 500; Chicago, 500. The percentages in the new series in clubs of the Western league were: Columbus, 750; Minneapolis, 600; Kansas City, 545; Indianapolis, 444; Omaha, 417; Toledo, 417.

A WATERPOUT near Four Mile Creek, Kan., did a great deal of damage to property, and many horses, cattle and hogs were drowned.

THE four young sons of Christopher A. Ball were drowned in the river near Princess Anne, Md., while bathing.

THE West Superior (Wis.) Iron & Steel Company has closed its works and has notified all employees that no members of the Amalgamated association will be recognized hereafter.

DURING June last the total number of immigrants arriving at ports of the United States from the principal foreign countries was 73,120, against 68,317 in June, 1891.

THE factory of the Western Linoleum Company at Akron, O., was burned, causing a loss of \$100,000.

THE Baptist Young People's union in session in Detroit elected Rev. L. L. Henson, of Baltimore, as president.

THE Cunarder steamer Aurania beat the Alaska of the Guion line, in a race from Queenstown to New York, 2 hours and 15 minutes.

A BAND of 300 wild horses, the first seen in Colorado for fifteen years, ran by Kit Carson and twenty-five were captured.

EMMA SNOW, a waiter in a Denver hotel, has fallen heir to \$400,000.

ELEVEN persons have died as a result of the riots at Homestead, Pa.

It has been decided to celebrate at San Diego, Cal., on September 28 next the 35th anniversary of the discovery of San Diego bay.

AT Kokomo, Ind., John G. Coombs died, and Mrs. Coombs, while taking a last look at the remains, fell dead.

THE visible supply of grain in the United States on the 18th was: Wheat, 22,440,000 bushels; corn, 6,905,000 bushels; oats, 5,504,000 bushels; rye, 300,000 bushels; barley, 422,000 bushels.

A SKEFF containing John Smith and Con Bogart capsized in the Ohio river near Cincinnati and both men were drowned.

THE steamers City of New York and City of Paris will hereafter fly the American flag and be officered and manned by Americans.

AT Wilkesville, O., Dr. W. C. Cline lost his entire wheat crop, consisting of 1,200 dozen sheaves, by fire.

THE Goshen (N. Y.) national bank, which suspended business June 29 pending an official examination of its financial condition, has reopened its doors.

INFORMATION was filed at Pittsburgh by Secretary F. T. F. Lovejoy, of the Carnegie company, against Hugh O'Donnell, the leader of the strikers; John McLuckie, Burgess of Homestead; Sylvester Critchlow, Anthony Flaherty, Samuel Burkett, James Flannagan and Hugh Ross, who are charged with the murder of T. J. Connors and Silas Wayne during the riot, and warrants for their arrest were issued.

MRS. MATTHEW MURRY and Mary E. Gallagher were drowned in the Delaware river near Gloucester, N. J., by the capsizing of a skiff.

THE Richmond grain elevators at Richmond, Va., were burned, causing a loss of \$100,000.

JOHN MCKAY, Joe Sanburg and Joe Wanzel, aged 14, 15 and 18 respectively, were playing a game of cards under a box car at Atlantic, Ia., when the car started and all were fatally injured.

A HEAVY shower of frogs fell near Valparaiso, Ind.

A FIRE in the stock yards at Cleveland, O., cremated 200 hogs and burned 300 tons of hay, besides the main building.

JAMES MCCLOSKEY, of Wilmington, Del., who was treated coolly by his sweetheart, Mabel Cloringbould, shot and fatally wounded her and then shot himself fatally.

In three days seven persons in St. Louis attempted to kill themselves, two being successful.

MANY cattle in Kansas were dying of Texas fever.

MISS ETHEL RAMSEY, of Belle's Creek, W. Va., was attacked and killed by a bear while passing through a strip of woods.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE following nominations for congress have been made: Ninth Georgia district, Carter Tate (dem.); Second Iowa district, John Monroe (rep.); Ninth Iowa district, A. L. Hager (rep.); Eighth North Carolina district, William H. Bower (dem.); Tenth Indiana district, David Yeomans (people's).

THE Kansas prohibitionists in convention at Topeka nominated I. O. Pickering, of Olathe, for governor, a full state ticket being placed in the field. Rev. J. M. Monroe, of Wichita, was nominated for congressman at large.

THE platform declares for free trade, free silver, the election of president, vice president, senators, postmasters and all district federal officers by a direct vote of the people.

FRANCIS P. LOOMIS, lieutenant governor of Connecticut in 1878-9, died at his home in Hartford.

THE people's party in state convention at St. Paul, Minn., nominated Ignatius Donnelly for governor. Effort toward fusion with the democrats failed.

THE following candidates for congress have been named: First Arkansas district, P. D. McCulloch (dem.); First Indiana district, Arthur P. Twineham (rep.); First West Virginia district, B. B. Dorener (rep.); Tenth Georgia district, John C. Black (dem.); Eighth Illinois district, Norman Kilburn (pro.); Sixth Iowa district, John F. Lacey (rep.); Tenth Ohio district, Dennis Flynn (rep.).

THE funeral of Cyrus W. Field took place at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., and the remains were taken to Stockbridge, Mass., for burial.

NEWTON BOOTH, ex-governor of California and ex-United States senator, died suddenly at his home in Sacramento.

GEORGE GAZELLE (colored) died at the home of his son in Adrian, Mich., at the age of 116 years. He was born a slave in 1776.

THE democrats of the Third Tennessee district have renominated H. C. Snodgrass for congress.

GEN. JAMES A. CUNNINGHAM, superintendent of the United States soldiers' home at Chelsea, Mass., died at the age of 62 years.

THOMAS H. CARTER, of Montana, has been elected chairman of the republican national committee.

THE Michigan democratic state convention for the nomination of a state ticket will meet at Grand Rapids August 17.

MRS. ROSE TERRY COOK, the authoress, died at Pittsfield, Mass., of heart failure, aged 66 years.

THE Connecticut prohibitionists will hold their state convention in Hartford Sept. 5 and 6.

THE republicans of the Sixth district of Michigan have nominated D. D. Aitkin for congress.

FOREIGN.

A SCHOOL building was destroyed by fire at Berkhamstead, England, and eight children perished in the flames.

THE epidemic of cholera has spread to the ports of the Crimea.

TWENTY persons were killed by a landslide at Chamouni, France.

MR. GLADSTONE has been returned to parliament from Midlothian by the small majority of 690.

THE Argentine torpedo-catcher Rosalis foundered in a storm off the coast of Uruguay and seventy of the crew were missing.

STRONG measures were being taken by the French government to stamp out cholera, and Spain was on guard at the French frontier.

THE British East Africa Company and the French Catholic forces united with the natives and Mohammedans were engaged in a religious war in Uganda.

SIR CHARLES DILKE, after six years retirement under a cloud, has been returned to the British parliament by a large majority.

IT was reported that by a volcanic eruption on the island of Sangir, one of the Philippine group, most of the 13,000 inhabitants were killed.

ALL except eighteen of the British elections had been held and Gladstone was sure of a majority of forty for home rule.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED houses were burned at San Miguel de Mayo, on the Philippine islands, leaving 9,000 persons homeless and destitute.

FIRE in the Reinickendorf quarter of Berlin destroyed six factories, and three workmen and a fireman perished in the flames.

TRAINS collided near Merrittton, Can., and three persons were killed and several others were injured.

FIRE almost entirely consumed the foundry of W. Clendenning & Son at Montreal, the loss being \$300,000.

LATER.

A BILL was passed in the United States senate on the 19th making Saturday a legal half holiday in the District of Columbia. The conference report on the fortifications bill was agreed to, and the sundry civil bill with the action of the house thereon was presented.

In the house the \$5,000,000 appropriation to the world's fair was defeated by a vote of 123 to 110. The Sunday closing feature was sustained. A resolution for final adjournment on the 25th inst. was reported, but no action was taken.

THOMAS COOK, founder of Cook's excursions, died in London, of paralysis, aged 84 years.

THE following nominations for congress have been made: Fifth Iowa district, Robert G. Cousins (rep.); Third Michigan, J. C. Burrows (rep.); renominated; Seventh Wisconsin, George B. Shaw (rep.); Thirteenth Ohio, L. W. Hull (rep.).

LIGHTNING struck a schoolhouse at Brickhead, Ga., killing a teacher and three pupils.

ONLY three more elections in Great Britain were to be held and Gladstone's majority for home rule was fixed to stay at 42.

EX-CONGRESSMAN THOMAS A. ROBERTSON died at Elizabethtown, Ky., aged 44. He served in the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth congresses.

DURING a storm at Zacatecas, Mexico, eight convicts were killed by a stroke of lightning and four more were in a critical condition.

ADVISES from Tangiers state that a battle occurred between the followers of the rival Arab chiefs, Mohammed and Mohator, of the Kabyle tribe, and 300 were killed.

PRESIDENT HARRISON sent to the senate the nomination of George Shiras, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., to be associate justice of the supreme court of the United States.

WHILE out driving in St. Louis Charles Plotz and his fiancée, Julia Willy, were thrown from their buggy and both were fatally injured.

DURING a storm at Richmond, Va., lightning struck a house, killing a man named Dan Emmett, his wife and three children.

AT Providence, R. I., fire destroyed the Hennessey & Cooney warehouse, the loss being \$125,000.

A BAND of 180 reapers, men and women, employed at Bebar, Hungary, struck for an increase in their wages, and in the conflict that followed between the strikers and constables twelve of the former were killed.

A BOLD BAND.

The Dalton Gang Commits Another Express Robbery While a Posse is Hot on Its Trail—They Secure \$30,000 from a Train in Indian Territory—Their Pursuers Driven from the Field.

GUTHRIE, Ok. T., July 15.—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas passenger train No. 1, enroute, was held up by a gang of masked robbers at Adair, I. T., Thursday night. The robbers secured \$30,000.

As he did so the posse prepared for an attack, which was immediately made by the members of the gang from the roadside. J. W. Kennedy and two Indian policemen, members of the posse, were shot and slightly wounded. They, together with the other members of the posse, retreated and left the robbers a clear field.

The express messenger in the meantime had locked his safe and hidden the key, after having barricaded the doors of the car. The robbers broke through the safe and carried off the money.

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DEATH OF NEWTON BOOTH.

California's Ex-Governor Expires Suddenly at His Home at Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 15.—Ex-Gov. Newton Booth died suddenly Thursday evening.

(Newton Booth was elected governor of California in 1871, defeating the democratic candidate, Gov. Haight, by a large majority. In 1873 Gov. Booth and Senator Cassidy led a revolt against the railroad monopoly influence which then dominated both political parties in the state and succeeded in electing a large number of anti-monopoly members to the legislature. The result was that Gov. Booth was elected to the United States senate as an independent to serve for six years from March, 1875. Previous to his election there had been riots due to the presence of Chinese, and Gov. Booth labored to secure their exclusion from the country. In 1875, when Gov. Booth retired from the office of chief executive of the state, the independent party which he had formed and led nominated for his place Gen. John Bidwell, now the prohibition candidate for president. Bidwell secured 29,732 votes, but the democratic candidate, William Irwin, was elected. In 1881 Senator Booth was succeeded in congress by Senator John F. Miller.)

Municipal Riots in Spain.

MADRID, July 15.—There is widespread rioting in Spain against the octroi duties. At Selva, in the province of Terragona, the octroi offices were burned by a mob. The collector and the employees of the offices when they rushed from the burning building were stoned and several of them were badly injured. The rioters then captured the town hall. The mayor fled but was wounded by the rioters. The mob forced open the safes and destroyed many documents. The rioters showed an inclination to resist the soldiers, but the latter fired upon them, killing several and wounding many others.

BY THE SAD WAVES.

The Whitechapel Club, of Chicago, Obsequies to the Request of Morris A. Collins, Who Killed Himself, Erects a Pyre Upon the Shores of Lake Michigan, and at Dawn of Night Incinerates His Remains—A Weir Seen.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Mirrored in the waters on the south shore of Lake Michigan at the base of a great ridge of glistening white sand that marks the limit of the ebb and flow of the tide there was lighted Saturday night a funeral pyre and all that was mortal of Morris Allen Collins, president of the Dallas (Tex.) Suicide Club, was, by his own written request, reduced to ashes. The Whitechapel club, of this city, had charge of the strange ceremony.

The torch was applied to the mighty pile of pitch-soaked wood at 10:50 o'clock. During the five hours the body burned impressive ceremonies were enacted about the blazing pile, weird music and recitations, interspersed with addresses replete with personal reminiscences and spoken by friends of the dead man, filled time with deep interest and added to the strangeness of the scene. When at last the consuming flames had done well their work the ashes of the man who in life had found stony pathways and barren-straw playgrounds were gathered together with reverential care and placed in an urn on which loving hands had traced in many hues pictures symbolic of the principles which had once animated the life of him who was no more.

Not since the day nearly seventy years ago, when Byron and Trelawny stood in the glare of blazing driftwood that cremated the remains of their friend, the poet Shelley, has a stranger funeral ceremony marked the flying time. Never in the history of Illinois have the events of Saturday night had their precedent.

Morris A. Collins blew out his brains with a revolver in a lodging house at 457 West Madison street, July 8. He left a note willing his brain to Dr. H. N. Moyer, and asking of the Whitechapel club that it burn his body over a funeral pyre. Honore Joseph Jaxon, an Indian half-breed who was Louis Collins' secretary during the half-breed revolt in Canada, attended to the arrangements for carrying out this latter quest. Dr. Moyer was absent from the city, and the post-mortem was not held.

The Whitechapel club had been engaged in preparing to carry out Collins' wishes, made in writing. Eminent counsel had been taken to discover if any objection could be found in the statutes to the fulfillment of the wishes of the dead man. That the morbidly curious might not disturb the solemn rites the utmost secrecy was maintained.

The place finally selected was in that dreary waste of sand and bog in Indiana at the end of the lake. There was a secret trip from the great city to the Baltimore & Ohio train, a hurried run to Miller's, a small junction village 30 miles southeast of Chicago, a dismal funeral march through the uninhabited region that separates the hamlet and the lake shore, and then while the northern sky was pulsating and trembling in the strange tints of the aurora borealis the monk-robed chaplain bade the dead farewell and Mr. Jaxon touched the torch to the huge pile.

When the dreary spot had been reached the body of Collins was removed from the casket. About the form was draped a Grecian robe of finest linen and purest white. The head remained uncovered. The corpse was laid upon the topmost oaken plank of the funeral pile and then the Whitechapelers lighted their torches.

Chaplain Thompson went to the foot of the dark pyre at 10 o'clock and recited

A Girl's Sacrifice



LYDIA sat in the porch looking down into the orchard, all pink with apple blossoms. A warm May wind blew the curls on her forehead to and fro, and made her feel too drowsy to read. "Middlemarch" had sunk into her lap, with one finger between the leaves to keep the place, and she was half asleep when the sound of voices from the sitting-room behind her floated out, and became a part of her day dream.

"Seems to me," said a high-pitched tone, which she knew to be that of a neighbor, "seems to me you ain't lookin' jest up to the mark this spring, Mis' Marcy."

"Well, I don't know as I am feelin' any too spry," returned the gentle old voice of Lydia's grandmother. "I expect it's this dreadful hot weather comin' on all of a sudden so. I've been thinkin' I'd start in takin' some brimstone and molasses three mornin's and then skip three. Anybody needs a little medicine in the spring. I don't seem to have much of any appetite, and I'm weak as a rag."

"Maybe it's the cookin' of that hired girl from the city, that you ain't used to," suggested the neighbor. "How does she take hold? Is she much of a hand?"

"Well, Lyddy's satisfied with her, and she knows more than I do about the way they do things nowadays. She's visited the governor's folks and round among her schoolmates a good deal, and she's seen just how things ought to be. I guess they set a pretty good table to Gov. Cobb's."

"I guess they do," said the neighbor. "But it's kind o' hard for an old woman like me to get used to new-fangled ways. There ain't nothin' relishin' to me in such little warmed-over messes. I declare, I'd like nothin' better for my dinner than a good rye and Injun cake and a nice, hot cup of tea."

"I'd like to know what in the world there is to hender you havin' it?" cried the neighbor, sitting up straight. "Well, Lyddy she says it ain't the fashion to have tea for dinner, and I give in to her sooner 'n to make a fuss. You see, Mis' Seavey, young folks are young folks. When Lyddy come home from boardin' school last fall I could see 'twas hard for her."

The old lady paused. "The house ain't new," she resumed. "Why, I've lived here myself, winter and summer, goin' on sixty year. Our ways here ain't like city ways, and she wanted to ask some of her mates up here; but I could tell 'twas mortifyin' to her to think of their comin' to such a poor old place, and me, too, so behind the times."

"So I just says nothin', and let her go ahead her own way, fixin' things up. Good land, Mis' Seavey! I just wish you could see the best parlor!"

"What has she done to it?" asked Mrs. Seavey.

The village did not think much of Lydia since she had returned from school, a tall, stylish girl, with "more airs than a music box," as the ladies declared at the sewing circle.

"Why, the chairs and the tables are all twisted every which way. Looks as if a high wind had been blowin' through. The blinds are all left wide open, and the sun streamin' in, a-fadin' out the carpet like everything. Body Brussels, too, Mis' Seavey!"

"Good land!" said Mrs. Seavey.

"She's got out some of the best chiny and stood up the plates on the mantel piece, and more of 'em hangin' on the wall. There's old shawls a dangle in the doorways. That picture of father, painted when he was a young man, she's took down altogether. She says it's awful."

"Dear suz!" cried the neighbor.

"But I'm sure the minister used to set a sight by that picture. I never come in when he was here, but I found him lookin' at it. She's stood some plants on the floor by the windows. She's—well, I can't tell you all. She wants we should set there common every day. I don't know what her grandmother would say if he could see it. I expect he would turn over in his grave."

Poor Mrs. Marcy was quite out of breath as she poured out her soul. To have the ~~best~~ parlor ~~looked~~ had been a sore trial, which it took all her love for Lydia to bear. To sit there "common" would have been to her as wicked as to carry her knitting to the meeting house.

"She wants I should dress up every afternoon in my best black silk and the white net cap Sarah Sheldon made me. That silk's too good to set round in. It's only been turned twice, and I've kep' it nice for funerals and when I do go to meetin', though that ain't often now. Why, it'll get all shiny in no time if I go to puttin' it on every day, let alone my feelin' like a fool all rigged up so when there ain't no occasion. Lyddy, she's different. Young folks ought to rig."

"Now, Mis' Seavey, I don't want you to think I'm complainin'. At my time o' life it's hard work tryin' to git into new ways. But land! you can git used to anything. It makes Lyddy happy. Poor child! It's hard for her to be penned up here in the country. There

ain't a prettier-appearin' girl in New York or Boston, I'd be bound."

Mrs. Seavey bounced up in wrath. "Pretty appearin'! What's pretty appearin', I'd like to know, when she's pesterin' your life out, and just as selfish as she can be? I've got to be a mother, but I'm goin' to stir you up a mess of rye and Injun cakes, and if you don't have some of 'em for your dinner, and a dish of tea, too, I'll come in bimby and give you Lyddy a piece of my mind. Good-by!"

Off she trudged, burning with a sense of the old lady's wrongs, and trying to peep into the reconstructed best parlor as she went through the entry.

Lydia sat quietly after the voices had died away, no longer sleepy, but half amused, half sad. She had been thoroughly disconcerted at the homely old farmhouse after her very modern home at school. It really seemed to her that she had shown nobleness of soul in choking down the despair in her heart, and trying to make the best of things.

The parlor especially she looked upon quite as an artistic triumph. But no amount of talking and scolding could put the Marcy household on a stylish footing. Plain and old-fashioned it was, and so would remain in spite of all her efforts.

"Grandma is so obstinate," Lydia had groaned in her own room.

The little talk she had now overheard put a new aspect upon it all. She saw as if a veil had fallen from her eyes how her grandmother had been sorely bewildered by the new ideas, and how the sweet old soul had struggled silently to come into harmony with a strange order of things, with an unselfishness that made Lydia's trials seem trifling.

Then she flew to the best parlor, and in a very little while had brought back its old prim order. She pushed the hair cloth chairs back stiffly against the wall, closed the blinds at the windows, and took away every aesthetic touch she had given.

Last, but not least, out of the closet under the stairs she dragged the despised portrait of her ancestor in the gaudy militia uniform. Laughing quietly at its grotesqueness, she hung this work of art upon its old nail, where it was easily the most prominent thing in the room.

When all was done, a gloomier and more forbidding apartment had never been seen, but, just as it was, grandma loved it.

When the old lady awoke, the sun was streaming in across the sitting room floor, and the bell was ringing for dinner. Lydia appeared in the doorway with a bright smile, prettier than ever.

"Come, grandma," she called, "dinner is ready, and Mrs. Seavey has just sent in little Katie with some delicious cakes for you."

A great pleasure flitted over grandma's face as she stepped eagerly toward the dining-room, leaning on her cane.

"I do believe they're rye and Injun," she exclaimed, as delightedly as a child, helping herself from the well-filled plate.

"I thought perhaps you might like a cup of tea, too," added Lydia, getting up from her place to put the cup down by her grandmother, and trying not to see the scorn of the hired girl from the city, who had a great contempt for dinner at noon and tea at dinner.

Lydia laughed and chatted cheerfully until the meal was ended, and Mrs. Marcy breathed a long sigh of satisfaction.

"I declare!" Mrs. Marcy said, rising from her seat at last, "I don't know as I've ever had anything taste so good to me. Those cakes of Mis' Seavey's were just beautiful, and I do enjoy some hot drink in the middle of the day. It kind o' goes to the spot."

Lydia drew her gently along until, through the open door in the parlor, her glance fell upon grandma's picture back in its old place on the wall.

"Why, Lyddy!" she whispered, with a start of surprise. "Why, Lyddy!"

"Yes," answered Lydia, merrily. "I suppose the parlor is better the way you used to have it. It goes better with the rest of the house. So I put all the things back again as they were."

Grandma's eyes wandered lovingly over the stiff and solemn room. A mist came on her spectacles, and, as she took them off to wipe them, her thin



old hands were trembling so that she could hardly hold them. "Somehow," she said to herself, with a sort of a sob in her throat, "somehow I can't help feeling as if I'd been off on a visit and was just a-gettin' home."

Lydia threw her arms around her grandmother, giving her such a hug that the glasses flew across the room, and the black cap was hopelessly unseated.

"O, grandma!" she cried, with a deeper meaning than grandma knew, "we've both got home, and like the people in the fairy tales we're going to stay here and be happy ever afterward!"—Youth's Companion.

—Grammar in St. Louis.—Mother: "What have you been at, Daisy?" Daisy:—"I ain't been doin' nothin' maw." Mother:—"How often have I told you to sound your i-n-g-s? I ain't been doin' nothin' is what you should have said."—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE CARNEGIE OBJECT LESSON.

Protected Plutocracy Deals Death to American Labor.

Blood has been shed at the Homestead mills. Pinkerton janitors have been killed and wounded a score or more of workmen in a battle brought on by Carnegie's determination to lower the wages of his employees, peacefully if he can, forcibly if he must. His employment of these armed hirelings shows that he is ready to shoot down the wages of American labor if he can't lower them by simply posting a notice of reduction.

It is not necessary to defend the locked-out workmen in their acts of violence. They have become participants in a breach of the peace, but they are not responsible for the tragedy at the Carnegie iron works. They simply fought plutocracy with its own weapons, and until Pinkertonism is put down by law the hirelings of the plutocrats must be taught by such lessons as that at Homestead that if they appeal to Winchester they shall perish by Winchester.

The Carnegie Steel Company, limited, deliberately and probably intentionally provoked a breach of the peace by sending the armed Pinkertons to Homestead. According to their own published statement they had appealed to the sheriff of Allegheny county for protection, and he was acting upon their appeal. Beyond doubt, had the

sheriff found himself unable to protect them in their legal rights with the posse at his command, he would have sought such other aid as is provided for in emergencies by the laws of Pennsylvania. Without waiting for him to act in the regular and lawful way, the Carnegie Steel Company, limited, sought to steal a march on their employees by sending down a body of private mercenaries to take possession of the works at night and from behind the stockade of Fort Frick overawe their discharged workmen by a display of armed force.

In this they have been beaten after a bloody battle, in which human lives were sacrificed, for which Carnegie and his managers are clearly responsible. They will now abandon their private war and wait, as they should have done at first, for the sheriff to act. He must, and no doubt will, protect them in the possession and operation of their works, and the state military has been called out in order to accomplish it.

Ultimately, of course, Carnegie will win. He has the law on his side, and behind the law is the resistless power of the state. If the Homestead workmen do not surrender and accept his terms they must give place to strangers imported for the purpose who are willing to take what they can get. They must leave the little homes which they have built for themselves and paid for out of their scanty savings, the churches where they have worshiped and the cemeteries where lie their dead. They must take their wives and little ones and seek elsewhere the opportunity to earn bread by the sweat of their brows. They must "move on" or be shot down when they venture to assert against millionaire employers their right to share in the benefits of protection.

Perhaps it may occur to the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers that when the Homesteaders are driven out they may be set to missionary work. If they were scattered over the country, they could impress upon their fellow-workmen everywhere the workings of McKinley protection in making Carnegie forty times a millionaire while giving his workmen the choice of accepting reduced wages or becoming tramps.—St. Louis Republic.

—In the republican creed as set forth in the platform adopted at Minneapolis is expressed the belief "that on all imports coming in competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between the wages abroad and at home." There has been no change in the tariff on steel or iron since the scale of wages which it is now proposed to reduce was adopted by the Carnegie monopoly. Either the declaration of the platform is a snare and a delusion for vote catching, or the manufacturing barons of the country refuse to make good the party pledges. In either case the great army of laborers and unemployed must look elsewhere for relief.—Detroit Free Press.

—Will the g. o. p. be able to colonize enough negroes to stand off the loss of the labor vote if Carnegie doesn't come down?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

It is all very well to say that the Homestead battle was selected by capitalists and tricksters to manage his campaign, but there is only one way to elect a republican president in this country while the high-tariff wrong is to be supported.—St. Louis Republic.

Cleveland will give us a grand democratic administration—one that every citizen, as well as democrat, can be proud of—and he will carry forward those reforms in the general government which made his first term in the presidency a notable one in the history of the country.—Niagara Falls Journal.

—Wall street is not alarmed because the republican senate has passed a "free silver" bill. It understands that it is merely a bit of buncombe to placate the republican farmers of the west and keep them from voting the people's ticket. It will not be signed by the president, but the farmers will be fooled, as usual.—N. Y. World.

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The evidence in the pension investigation is conclusive on the point that under Commissioner Raum pensions are distributed in Indiana for campaign purposes as they were under Commissioner Dudley. Does Raum stay or go? Upon President Harrison's decision of this question rests the reputation of his administration for decent government.—Albany Argus.

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Protection has made capitalists rich. It has enabled them to live in luxury far away from the grimy surroundings of their mines and mills to maintain palaces in New York, in Paris, in London and in the hills of Scotland. Mr. Carnegie goes back to the home in which he was born a peasant richer, by means of taxes from the American people, than the nobility whose hereditary castles he rents. He finds libraries and music halls and lives like a gilded prince on his bounty-fostered profits. His workmen, on the other hand, are always struggling for their rights.—N. Y. World.

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WILSON'S GREAT SPEECH.

Protection and Reciprocity Shaken on Their Foundations by the Logic of Tariff Reform.

"For years we have been struggling to recover the lost right of taxing ourselves, and we have been threatened with the loss of the greater right of governing ourselves. The loss of the one follows in necessary succession the loss of the other. When you confer upon the government the power of dealing out wealth you unchain every evil that can prey upon and eventually destroy free institutions—excessive taxation, class taxation, billion-dollar congresses, a corrupt civil service, a debauched ballot box and purchased elections. In every campaign the privilege of taxing the people will be bartered for contributions to corrupt them at the polls. After every victory a new McKinley bill to repay these contributions, with usury, out of taxes wrung from the people. For every self-governing people there can be no more momentous question than the question of taxation. It is the question, as Mr. Burke truly said, around which all the great battles of freedom have been fought. It is the question out of which grow all the issues of government. Until we settle this question wisely, permanently, justly, we build all other reforms on a foundation of sand."

"We and the great party we represent are for tariff reform because it is the only gateway to genuine democratic government. The distinguished leader who presided over the republican convention boasted that he does not know what tariff reform is. Who ever said that he did? Let us hope, with the charity that endureth all things and believeth all things, that he is fully as ignorant as he vaunts himself to be."

"Unfortunately the people are not so ignorant of the meaning of protection—at least of the protection which is doled out to them in the bill that bears his name. They see that meaning writ large to-day in prostrated agriculture, in a shackled commerce, in stricken industries, in the compulsory idleness of labor, in law-made wealth, in the discontent of the workingman and the despair of the farmer. They know by past experience that protection as a system of taxation is but the old crafty scheme by which the rich compel the poor to pay the expenses of the government. They know by hard experience that protection as a system of tribute is but the old and crafty scheme by which the power of taxation of the private people is made the private property of a few of the people."

"Tariff reform means to readjust this system of taxation and to purge away this system of tribute. It means that we have not reached the equality of true freedom so long as any citizen is forced by law to pay tribute to any other citizen and until our taxes are proportioned to the ability and duty of the taxpayer rather than to his ignorance, his weakness and his patience."

"Gov. McKinley further declared that the democratic party believes in taxing ourselves. I am afraid, gentlemen, we must admit this charge. What right or excuse have we for taxing anybody else?"

"With a continent for a country, with freedom and intelligence as the instruments for its development, we stand disgraced in the eyes of mankind if we cannot and if we do not support our own government. We can throw that support on other people only by beggary or by force. If we use the one we are a pauper nation, if we use the other we are a pirate nation."

"The democratic party does not intend that we should be either. No more does it intend that they shall falsely call it taxing other people to transfer the expenses of the government from the possessions of those who own the property of the country to the bellies and backs of those who do the work of the country. It believes that frugality is the essential virtue of free government. It intends to limit taxation to public needs and to levy taxes by the plain rule of justice and equity."

"But, gentlemen, we are confronted with a new cry in this campaign. The republican party says Gov. McKinley now stands for protection and reciprocity. He was for protection alone when he framed his bill in the house, or rather permitted its beneficiaries to frame it for him, and firmly resisted all efforts of the statesman from Maine to annex reciprocity to it. No wonder that he favors the reciprocity added to his bill by the senate. You might explore the pages of burlesque literature for

A RATTLENAKE BITE

Received Fifty-Six Years Ago Causes Horrible Agony—The Grand Mogul's Canker.

CLOVERDALE.

When the Daughters of Wedlock met last Thursday there was a full attendance, every member of the order being present. If the Grand Mogul could have gazed upon this collection of lovely loveliness he would have been less than human had he not surrendered at once to the maidens' fair, begged their pardon for past misdeeds, resigned his office as G. M., and vowed to reform.

John E. Ziegler, Priestess ascending the throne, fell upon the assembly, broken a moment later by the musical tones of the Priestess' voice enquiring if the committee appointed last week were ready to report. The cherry-lipped, roguish-eyed secretary, who was chairman of the committee, submitted the following report: "In obedience to the instructions of the order, that we endeavor to ascertain the cause of the antipathy of the Grand Mogul for the fair sex, we have proofs indisputable, that the G. M., when he was just entering the bear's-oil stage, was an exceedingly gallant youth and a greater favorite among the girls than Lute McGinnis. His conversion from a ladies' man to a woman hater was quite sudden, and is believed by many ladies to have been caused by a slight misunderstanding between the G. M. and a beautiful young lady to whom he was engaged to be married. The estrangement between the young people arose in the following manner: John had an appointment to call on his sweetheart one evening, and on going to his boarding house at tea time he found the landlady prostrated with nervous headache, and no supper. She told John to go to the pantry and he might find cold grub enough to satisfy his hunger. John, upon investigating the lander, found some left-over mackerel and half a dozen raw onions upon which he proceeded to regale himself, later on he discovered a dish of cold boiled cabbage, and a further search revealed as the thought, the vinegar bottle. Unfortunately the supposed vinegar proved to be a solution of arsenic, and John did not discover his error from the fact that he was afflicted with a cold brought on by lingering too long at the gate with his girl. It is true John thought the cabbage did not have exactly the proper flavor, but he concluded the vegetable might be in the "sere and yellow leaf," or that his cold had impaired his taste. When John had appeased the cravings of hunger he hastily started to see Esmerelda. She was standing in the door awaiting him in all her bright and winsome beauty, a perfect vision of loveliness. As John reached the gate a thunder storm burst forth in fury; Esmerelda shouted for John to run, and he did run, and when within twenty steps of the door the odor of what John had eaten for supper floated over her shoulder and knocked the parrot off his perch. Esmerelda told John to hurry up so they could close the door, as she was confident that lightning had struck a fertilizer factory. Then as John entered the room and closed the door he endeavored to give his affianced the customary labial salute, she started back in affright as his breath struck her fair in the face, and her lips grew ashen. "Great heavens," she cried, "you are ill of some dreadful disease, mortification has set in and you have come to say farewell. Oh, I know you will never cover, you could not smell worse if you had been dead for two weeks in the middle of August." John hastened to assure the young lady that he was in the bloom of health. She was loth to be convinced but when assured that John was in earnest, she told him all was over between them, that a man who could eat around a bread that would put to shame a Rotterdam market stall, could never hope to chew her ear any more. John grew angry and swore that the girl who used such cuss words would never warm her feet on his spinal column. Esmerelda ordered the servant to show John out and scatter some limber cheese about the premises until they could get the health officer to disinfect all that portion of the town. John has never spoken to a female woman since that unfortunate event. The High Pricess was visibly affected by the reading of the report, and at the conclusion thereof, abruptly adjourned the meeting for forty-eight hours.

The Banner and Times evidently contemplates a lying campaign, and preparatory to the work has engaged a champion in that line here. The Matthews and Matson audience, Saturday, was larger at the close of the meeting than at the beginning, and both speakers were time and again heartily applauded. "Tell the truth."

Mrs. Dovie Hart, wife of Dr. M. M. Hart, of Indianapolis, who came to her father, Craven T. Foster's, two weeks ago in very bad health is materially improved.

BAINBRIDGE.

Mrs. Betsy A. Wilkinson, now seventy-four years of age, and residing with her son, Elijah Wilkinson, near Wesley Chapel, Floyd township, is suffering untold agonies from the effects of a snake bite received 56 years ago. On the 4th day of July, 1836, she was bitten by a prairie rattlesnake and was thought to have been successfully treated by physicians claiming special knowledge in this line of the profession. She suffered no pain or inconvenience for 50 years. In July, 1886, she was attacked with the most excruciating pain in the limb where she was bitten, which spread over the whole body in a few hours, causing swelling of the extremities and partial paralysis of the nerves. The best medical skill in the county was sought and employed with the hope that a permanent cure might be effected, but the most successful of them could only afford temporary relief. Thus, six years have been passed with only an occasional respite from pain, and quite lately she has grown much worse and now her afflictions seem to have gone beyond medical control and her case is considered hopeless. Here is a fruitful field of inquiry, to demonstrate how poison can lay dormant in the human blood for half of a century and then suddenly develop into a malignant disease.

ROACHDALE.

Elder Denton preached in the Baptist church last Sunday.

Several of our citizens attended the races at Indianapolis this week.

The work on the new business block is moving along nicely.

Little Guy Payne, who was accidentally shot, is improving.

Wheat threshing has begun; the wheat is not as good as could be desired.

Frank Peterson, of Ladoga, was fined ten dollars for a Sunday drunk and for carrying concealed weapons.

The "Little Wonders" eloquentia recital, that was to have been given in the Presbyterian church, last Tuesday night, failed to materialize.

MANHATTAN.

Died, July 17, John W. Fellows, aged 49 years, of cancer of the bowels. The deceased was a farmer and wagon maker by occupation and was born and raised in this vicinity. He was a staunch democrat and

was a notary public and justice of the peace for a number of years. He was a Union veteran and a member of the Putnamville G. A. R. post. Mr. Fellows was a good citizen and highly respected by all. He leaves a wife and one son, who is grown. The remains were interred here Monday afternoon. The deceased was a member of the primitive Baptist church. He served in the late war in the 55th Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, and was at one time trustee of Washington township.

BLACK HAWK.

John Kennedy is on the sick list.

The thrasher is found in all directions.

Frank Cagle says it is another girl at his place.

Dr. Cagle, of Rosedale, has a practice at William Neese's.

Joseph Evans and family visited at A. Nixon's Sunday.

Tom Heath and Ed Neese took a tear last Saturday night and somewhat wrecked their cart.

We would say to the South Washington correspondent that we get our news on our own side of the river and get it all. If he wants to know what is going on he must look out for himself. We don't believe he has much of a nose for news, any way. Come again.

Raccoon Valley.

Wheat all thrashed.

James Whitson has all the hogs contracted for in this vicinity.

J. V. Durham and son were guests of J. W. Sutherland's new hotel last week.

Sutherland & Gardner thrashed 5,000 bushels of wheat last week. They thrashed 1,055 bushels last Saturday.

Quite a crowd at the springs Saturday and Sunday. It would be a good place for some enterprising man to start a picture gallery. There are no mosquitoes or red wing flies "on" or about this resort. Sam Lindsey is making arrangements to hold a protracted meeting. He is from South Chicago Illinois.

HAMBRICK.

William Miller and wife, of Clay county, were here the first of the week.

Wm. M. Torr and wife, of Catlin, are visiting friends this week.

Mrs. Ella Thomas, of Bowling Green, has been the guest of friends.

Misses Clara Zuring, Cora Wright, Emma Herbert, Ella Williams, Lou and Nannie Albright, Mollie Young, Lottie Roberts and Sadie Hamrick spent a day last week visiting Mrs. Lou Hutchison.

The party at Fred Stoner's, Saturday night, was well attended.

L. M. Mercer is now harvesting blackberries; the yield will be good. He gathered 265 gallons at one picking.

Manhattan loses a good citizen, John W. Fellows, who died Sunday morning after a long illness. He was buried Monday evening at the Manhattan cemetery. Rev. Wm. Skelton delivered the funeral oration.

OAKALLA.

James Humphrey, of Greencastle, spent Sunday at this place with his son, Milton Humphrey.

Clarence Smith and sister, of Kansas City, are spending a few weeks at W. L. Torr's.

The hot wave that struck here last week went pretty tough with the quarry boys. Some of them had to quit work on account of the heat.

A. B. Vickers, the blacksmith, came very near being run struck last week.

W. L. Torr sold his hogs to Joe Jewett. Joe gave him \$5.40 per hundred.

Rev. W. M. Torr, of Coville, spent a few days with relatives at this place the first of the week.

S. T. Johnston has been on the sick list this week.

Henry Helton is stacking hay for A. Johnson.

Mrs. Lucy Whitaker, of Manhattan, paid G. F. Lewis a visit the first of the week.

Mrs. James Able says Joe King is the bravest man in this burg—nothing but a ferret can make him run.

Clarence Smith, who has been visiting in this locality, returned to Kansas City, his home, the first of the week.

Local fishermen report the fish scarce and none biting.

J. D. Williams, of Cloverdale township, is helping Al Johnston to put up his hay.

William Wade has quit the stone quarry and has moved to Greencastle and Elsworth Cox has moved into the house vacated by him.

William Wade sold his buggy for the large sum of fifteen cents to John Devore.

Uncle Vine Vint says his corn has grown seventeen inches every night for the last week.

W. L. Torr sold Joe Jewett forty-two head of nice fat hogs the first of the week.

Report has it that Al Sears is going to get married in the near future.

James Devore, of Paris, Ill., is at Oakalla visiting Dock Devore, his uncle.

There are more DEMOCRATS come to the Oakalla postoffice every Saturday than any two papers in Greencastle.

FERN.

The rain came in good season for the late unplowed ground.

Henry Helton is putting up hay for Jonathan Stoner.

Bill Helton went out hunting Wednesday afternoon after the rain, and in loading his gun in some way the cartridge was prematurely exploded and Wm. came very nearly losing his thumb. As it is he has a bad looking wound.

George Murphy, of Greencastle, was out to take one of our fair damsels riding Wednesday.

Quite a crowd went from here to the Greencastle picnic Thursday.

Rumor has it that we are to have a wedding soon.

Mrs. S. E. Plummer and daughter, Mrs. Mary Cox, visited at Ed. Stoner's, near Hamrick, Thursday.

By the storm Wednesday, but no serious damage done.

The barn on B. F. Brunner's farm, near here, was struck by lightning Wednesday, and entirely consumed by fire.

GROVELAND.

G. Wash Pickett is at the Martinsville mineral well. "Sure cure for rheumatism."

About half a dozen of our south side young people are in the Keeley institute at Bainbridge—preparatory department.

Quarterly meeting at Canaan next Sunday by the M. P. brethren and here at night.

Mrs. Mary J. Wisheart is reported dangerously ill—cancer of the liver.

We have eleven men in the north half of our township who have been married twice and one three times; two marrying widows the second time and one a widow on the third. Two are widowers again. Six women have been married the second time and two are now widows, and two out of the five married bachelors.

Miss Linny Pickett has a lemon tree growing in a tub, raised from seed, which is near five feet tall.

Chickies Wisheart and lady served ice cream to a box of the upper precinct last evening.

Wm. Perkins, wife and son, and Mrs. Sarah Adams, of Roachdale, were here Sunday.

The white mule that formerly belonged to N. R. Evans, said to have been in every campaign since 1860, died in the harness about the first of the month near Bloomington, if our informant is right.

Miss Lulu Davidson, of Evansville, is spending the heated term with Mrs. Isabelle Wilson.

CLINTON FALLS.

John Sigler has been sick—flux.

Probationers received into full membership at Union Chapel on last Sunday.

Services at Bethel on Sunday night by Rev. Bill.

Elder Lanter preached at the Dunkard church Sunday. One addition by baptism.

Basket meeting at Beech Grove on Sunday.

The funeral of Miss Muzetta Moore was preached on Thursday evening, the 21st at Bethel by Rev. Peck.

The Banner and Times' correspondent here says he lives in the back woods and wants several questions answered. Some of them are too silly to occupy your space by answering. To the others we will reply.

"How few wool would make the price high for the seller and low for the buyer?"

"Nobody but half cracked republicans claim this as an issue of the democratic party. But we do claim that free wool and woolen products would benefit us by giving us better and cheaper clothing, forcing the shoddy goods out of the market and giving the laboring men woolen goods at as low a price."

"Why the democrats shut up so suddenly about the billion-dollar congress?"

The billion-dollar congress made appropriations for work that could not be completed by the appropriation, but threw the work on the present congress and now the present plutocratic senate racks on appropriations to every bill passed in excess of the needs in order to make this congress equal the last.

"Why our commissioners did not build that bridge?"

Because the bids were so much in excess of the engineer's estimate that they assumed their lawful right of rejecting any or all bids.

"Why the republicans of Clinton township do not organize?"

Because the party can't be held together on its issue for a long time as from now until the election, but must be by enthusiasm and boodle. Lucile Ben is so cold it is hard to entice and the tosses have not yet tried out any fat to distribute, but hope as soon as Carnegie has settled his little difficulty to put the pot on the fire.

For answers to the others, we refer this asker of buncombe questions to the next ten-year-old boy he meets. If he had not backed out and had met the boys in debate, he might have gotten some pointers on the tariff question which would have been of incalculable benefit to him in the way of education.

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It took four bushels of making twenty-one bushels to the acre and good wheat at that.

There was a little mistake in last week's paper concerning J. V. Bishop and Dud Firestone about croquet. It is a \$25 premium instead of \$2.00 and this stands good until Christmas.

There is a man in our town who has a new buggy. The young ladies of the Independent Order of Wedlock should take notice. Girls, don't let this opportunity pass you. He does not belong to the Grand Mogul yet, if the Cloverdale girls do not watch, the Mogul will get him.

Rev. C. E. Edgman and wife, of Evansville, visited at J. W. Chastain's on Sunday last.

Misses Minnie and Cora Gough, of Roachdale, visited at J. W. Chastain's on Sunday last.

Gordon, Grantham and Stewart were threshing wheat in this section on Thursday of last week.

W. H. Rich and wife, of Roachdale, were here Tuesday.

Elder Morrison Walls will preach at the Richardson school house next Sunday.

Miss Vansandt, of Crawfordville, is visiting Miss Estelle Bowen.

County Treasurer William A. Bowen, of Greencastle, visited his paternal home on Monday.

Charles Hendricks, and son Harry, of Danville, have been visiting relatives and friends here.

Rev. W. H. Brown, of Stilesville, preached at the Christian church on Sunday.

Frank Gregory and wife, of Bainbridge, have been visiting J. W. Talbot and wife.

Bowen Bros. will start their thrasher the first of the week.

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John Downes died last Thursday afternoon, the 14th, interment at Greencastle cemetery Friday afternoon by the G. A. R. comrades.

Joseph Kelley, of Cloverdale township, who has been sick for quite a while, died and was taken Tuesday to Deer Creek cemetery for burial.

Miss Carrie Sallee, who has been visiting at this place for a week, returned to her home at Bedford yesterday.

Grandma Allen, of Cloverdale, came up Tuesday to visit her daughter, Mrs. Harris.

Joseph Lee, of Terre Haute, has bought his father's stone quarry at this place and will start up business in the near future.

Rev. Crook preached a missionary sermon last Sunday at the M. E. church. There was also preaching at the Christian church morning and afternoon by Elder Johnson.

Wheat is beginning to move at 70 cents per bushel; two cars loaded here. Mack Jones furnishes the wheat for Mr. Foster, of Cloverdale.

We had a fine rain Tuesday night which was very acceptable on the corn crop.

James Harris, of Mt. Meridian, was at home Tuesday to see his father.

Miss Myrtle Peck, of Indianapolis, is visiting her brothers and sisters who live here.

The house and grounds and personal effects of the late John Downes are offered for sale.

BELLE UNION.

Born, to T. C. Vaughn an wife, a son, on the 20 inst.

Oscar Bais is on the sick list.

Abe Cohn, of Cloverdale, is visiting his brother, Dave.

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Elliott last Sunday was largely attended.

We have had some fine rains this week. That is what the corn was needing.

Our harness maker is adding another room to his harness shop.

Thrashing wheat and plowing corn and putting up hay is the order of the day.

One week from next Sunday, the chapel will be dedicated. Let every body remember the day.

PALESTINE.

Dudley Williamson, aged sixty-four years, living four mile east of this place, while plowing corn on John Owen's farm, one mile northeast of this place, in 1890, plowed up a black snake about five feet long. The snake seemed in a kind of stupor or in a stage of hibernation. Williamson killed the snake and in turning the reptile over discovered it had laid a soft shell egg, a little larger than a quail, when he returned from the opposite end of the field he discovered another egg and threw the snake over the fence near by. When he got ready to go home he took a final look at the reptile and discovered two more eggs, making four in all.

Bob Summers, living one mile east of this place, says his corn rows are so straight that a rifle shot would cut every stalk in the row.

G. W. Williamson, living near here growing prize potatoes for the fair, says he wants to rent some ground for his potatoes to spread on as there is not sufficient room for them to mature on.

John Wilson, ex-county commissioner, died Sunday at the county jail, while making hay on the 12 of July, 1892, one half mile north of this place, with D. C. and Gilbert Wilson and Lee Rogers, all school teachers of this township stirred up a black snake 5 feet long and struck it with a fork and broke its back and run the pitch fork through the back of its head five times and then raised five more of the fence and put the snakes head under the fence at 2 o'clock p. m. At 10 the next day they took it out and let it on the ground with a head as flat as a shingle. In a short time it showed signs of life and commenced to flip out its tongue and move off. They then cut off five inches of its tail so they might know if it ever should be seen, and let it go.

Rio EL REY.

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